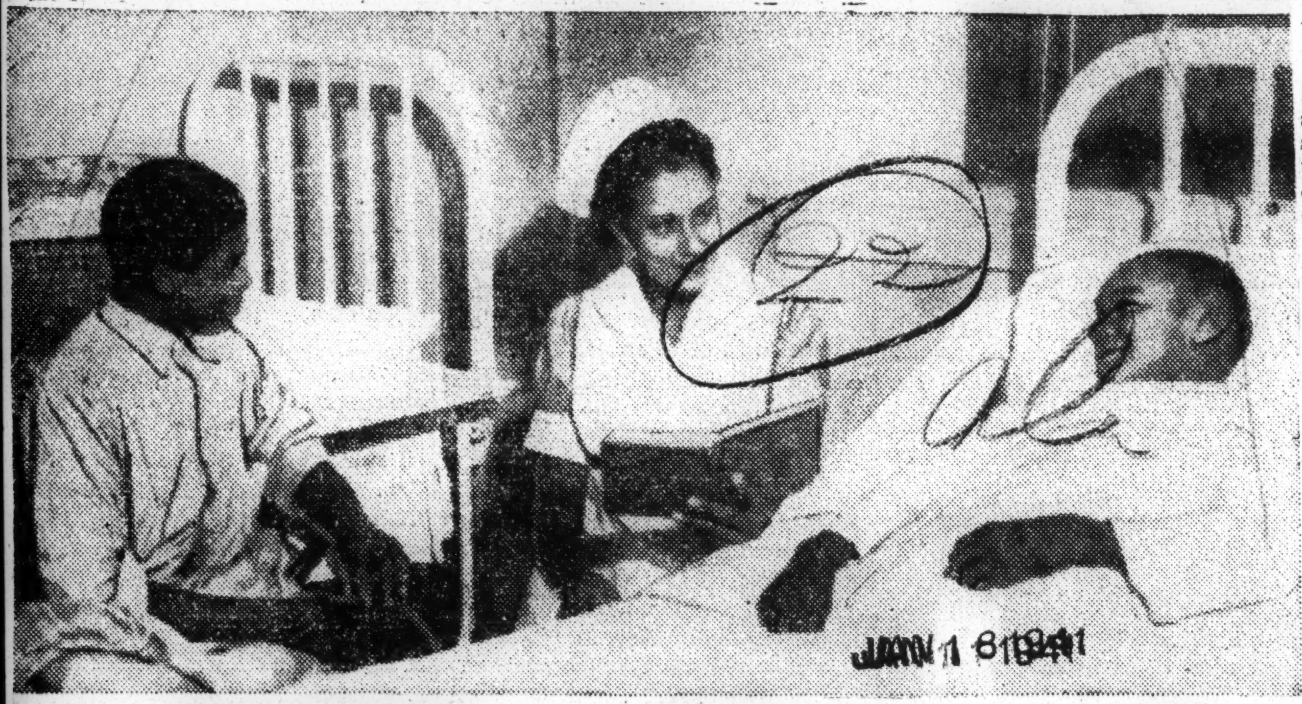
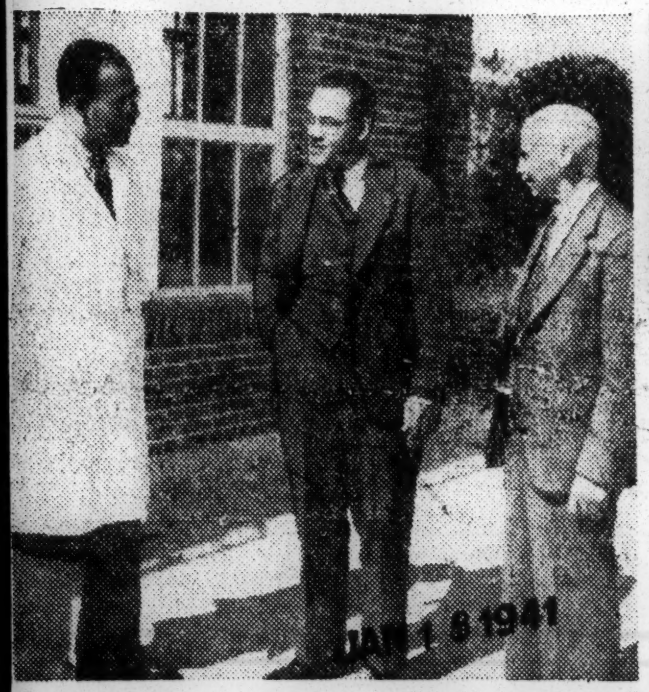
New York Age
New York, N. Y.
FEB 22 1941

Hope and Happiness at New Polio Center

JAN 11 1941



JAN 11 1941



JAN 11 1941

Early patients at the new Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, find it easy to smile away their worries as Nurse Harleaux (above) reads them amusing stories. The Center has been developed through a grant of $161,350 made by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. (Lower left) Tuskegee president and medical officers inspect the new Center. Left to right, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John Chenault, Director of Orthopedics, and Dr. John Kenny. (Lower right) Dr. John Chenault, left, and Engineer G. L. Washington study the blueprints of the new building.

JAN 11 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Birth And Death Rates Low In '39

Alabama's 1939 death rate was lower than for the United States as a whole, and than all but 13 of her sister States, according to a tabulation of 1939 mortality rates recently completed by the Bureau of the Census.

Figures compiled by the State Bureau of Vital Statistics show that the 1939 birth rate was the lowest in 20 years. The decline in birth rate was nearly ten per cent in the five-year period 1934-39.

Alabama's death rate was found to be 10 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 10.6 per 1,000 population for the United States as a whole. The states having rates lower than that for this State were Arkansas, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahome, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. The North Dakota rate of 8.4 per 1,000 population was the lowest shown, and that of 12.9 per 1,000 population for New Hampshire and Maine was the highest.

This State's 1939 birth rate was only 20.3 per 100,000 population, as compared with a 1938 rate of 21.4 per 100,000 population, and lower than that for any year since 1919, when the rate was only 19.2 per 100,000 population.

JAN 8 1941

The highest birth rate reached during the 20-year period was that of 26.4 per 100,000 population for 1927.

The State Health Department announcement pointed out that the State's birth rate declined nearly 10 per cent during the five-year period between 1934 and 1939, the rate for the former year having been 23 per 100,000 population.

Ft. Deposit, Ala., Signal
February 7, 1941

Typhoid Strikes Hard At Colored Population

The average Alabama Negro was twice as likely to succumb to typhoid fever in 1939 as the average white persons, the State Department of Health points out in calling attention to typhoid fever mortality rates prepared by its Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The typhoid fever death rate for white persons was found to be only 1.2 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of 2.4 per 100,000 population for Negroes. The rate for the State's population as a whole, both white and colored, was 1.6 per 1000,000 population.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald
February 13, 1941

$130 Realized From B'day Balls

Mr. C. E. McNair, Chairman of the Committee for the celebration of the President's Birthday, in Bullock County, states that $130.40 net was realized from activities in connection with the enterprise, which will be used for alleviation of infantile paralysis. One-half of this amount will be used locally, while the balance goes to the national foundation. Following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:

Receipts

Dance at Union Springs High School, $62.58; Dance at Ralph's Place, $10.00; Cowikee Community House Party, $8.50; Birthday ball at Midway, $13.85; Perote, $4.94; Inverness, $3.79; Union Springs Elementary School. $5.06; Bullock County Negro Teacher's Association, $10.00; Union Springs High School, $10.10; Coin collectors, $18.21; Union Springs High School Junior Red Cross, $5.00; Contributions, not included above $5.00. Total, $157.03.

Expenditures

Music for Birthday Ball at U. S. High School, $15.00; Express charges on Coin collectors. 94c; Coin collectors, $5.75; Janitorial services for Ball at U. S. H. S., $1.00; Soft drinks sold at Ball, (U. S. H. S.) $1.40; Ice, 25c; Tickets for Birthday Ball at U. S. H. S., $2.29. Total $26.63. Net $130.40.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
February 6, 1941

NEGROES AND TYPHOID

MONTGOMERY—The average Alabama Negro was twice as likely to succumb to typhoid fever in 1939 as the average white person, the State Department of Health pointed out today in calling attention to typhoid fever mortality rates prepared by its Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The typhoid fever death rate for white persons was found to be only 1.2 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of 2.4 per 100,000 population for Negroes. The rate for the State's population as a whole, both white and colored, was 1.6 per 100,000 population.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
March 28, 1941

Negro Deaths Raised State's Rate In 1939

Alabama's general death rate would have been approximately 16 per cent lower in 1939 than it was if the negro death rate had been as low as the rate for white people, Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, pointed out Thursday in calling attention to the annual observance of National Negro Health Week, which will begin Sunday and continue through the following Sunday.

"If the rates for the two races could have been kept at the level of those for the white race," he said, Alabama's 1939 tuberculosis death rate would have been approximately 37 per cent under its actual rate, its typhoid death rate would have been 25 per cent lower, its influenza death rate would have been nearly 14 per cent lower, its malaria death rate would have been about one-third lower, its pellagra death rate would have been nearly 29 per cent lower, its infant mortality rate would have been more than 17 per cent lower, and its pneumonia death rate would have been more than 14 per cent lower. Had that been true, approximately 4,613 fewer deaths would have occurred in 1939 than actually did occur."

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
April 9, 1941

NEGROES BECOME VICTIMS OF SHOCK, DOCTORS WARNED

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., April 8.—A psychiatrist warned Negro physicians tonight that their race has become susceptible to the white man's nervous troubles—including shell shock—and patients should be watched for symptoms of emotional instability.

Dr. Newdigate Owensby of Atlanta in a paper read to the John A. Andrew Clinical Society declared that "shell shock," first recognized in the World war as a definite nervous disease, undoubtedly would be more widespread in the present conflict because of aerial bombings.

He said that while Negroes in the past showed few signs of nervous disorders they now are liable to the same ones attacking white persons.

Dr. Owensby, who did much research work on shell shock in the World war, explained that the army now is attempting to determine in advance of induction just which prospective soldiers are most liable to this trouble. When highly susceptible subjects are found they are rejected for active service.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 20, 1941

Health Contest Narrows Down

Demonstration And Cup Presentation Friday Night Will Close Competition Among Schools

As the 8-month-long health contest in progress in Birmingham elementary schools since September under auspices of the Jefferson County Medical Auxiliary, draws to a close, the list of probable winners narrows down to three or four white schools and several Negro schools.

The Medical Auxiliary, under leadership of Mrs. W. J. Rosser, who is chairman of the event, sponsors the health contest among the schools through cooperation of the Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers. Inglenook School has won the cup for white schools for two successive years, and if it wins out again this year, it will receive the trophy permanently.

The contest will close Friday with a health demonstration and cup presentation held in conjunction with the annual public school field day at Legion Field.

Decision of the judges is based on these points: Correction of defects, personal hygiene, good posture, percentage of immunization against smallpox and diphtheria, dietary projects, any outstanding projects which in the opinion of the judges merits consideration, and reports showing the year's achievement in the field of health.

Mrs. Rosser, who visited all schools in the contest during the week with the committee of judges, says "There has been a wonderful improvement in health work in the public schools over last year."

The judges state that they have harrowed their choice down to Inglenook, Jackson, Lee, Central Park, South Highland, Lakeview, Elyton, Norwood, Gate City and Hemphill Schools among the white elementary schools. A cup to the Negro school showing greatest improvement in health work will go to one of these: Lincoln, East Thomas, South Pratt, Lewis, Graymont, Pratt City, Thomas or Councill.

Rose Terry Brown, city health supervisor in Negro schools, has cooperated with the auxiliary in sponsoring the contest, and wives of Birmingham's Negro doctors, are forming a medical auxiliary to further the work.

The contest close marks the local celebration of National Child Health Day, according to Mrs. Julian Dow, health chairman of the Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. Rosser has been assisted by Mrs. David Sparks, auxiliary president; Mesdames A. L. Atwood, S. A. Kahn, L. E. Kirby, S. U. Newfield, R. M. Coston and Dr. John W. Simpson. P.-T. A. committee members working on the event with Mrs. Dow are Mrs. W. P. Tuggle, council president; Mrs. I. E. Morris, Mrs. A. W. Henckell and Mrs. E. M. Elliott.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 15, 1941

ADDED HEALTH SERVICES FOR NEGROES PLEA

Need For More Protection Cited By Dr. Lee In Report

The annual report of Dr. L. T. Lee, County Health Officer, made to City Council Monday night, urged a larger measure of activities for negroes and cited the fact that only one negro nurse is employed for a large population. Comparing the infant mortality rate of Dallas County, which is 112.7 with the national average of 50, Dr. Lee said that it becomes apparent that the white population is fairly well protected, and the colored population is sadly neglected. In order to lower the infant mortality figures, Dr. Lee said that more nursing services must be extended.

He cited an increase in five years of 534 births.

The report disclosed a drop in the deaths from cancer and a low of 18 deaths from tuberculosis, with outlook for definite control termed "encouraging". Plans now tending toward a Pneumothorax clinic which would serve local cases were disclosed. Extension of other clinic facilities also were shown in the report to aid venereal disease control, with new clinics also established at Richmond and Orrville.

Blood Test Report

Recent blood testing of four thousand registrants for Selective Service revealed one out of every four colored and one out of every ten white as showing evidence of syphilis infection. Pediatrics and Prenatal clinics also are rendering fine service in the county, Dr. Lee stated, with the Red Cross, and city and County funds aiding in matching state funds.

Lay activities of the Charity League in aiding in clinic services, such as taking case histories, and in giving many other aids, congratulation from Council President Ralph Nicolson was extended Dr. Lee.

Council members also heard the report for the first half of the fiscal year from the Beer and Liquor tax collections, made by Chairman Sam Owen of the Police Committee showing $1,477.56 collected, an increase of about $200 over the same period last year.

Council agreed to appropriate $250 to the Selma Athletic Commission to condition lights at Rowell Field for baseball.

School Lights Asked

The request of the Selma School Board that lights be added to the area of the Albert G. Parrish High School building was referred to the Streets and Lights Committee with the Mayor added, with power to act. Two ornamental lights were proposed for the front of the building, to serve the public using the auditorium, and lights also were requested for the rear of the building.

Picnic uses only for Valley Creek park will be available in future, under plans discussed in City Council Monday night. Decision to keep the park open, but not to reinstate electric lights there was reached after Councilmen had discussed briefly the question of replacing an entire circuit of wiring. The question of use of the park was referred to the Park and Playgrounds Committee with the Mayor added, for later report.

Request was made by Councilman Chris Heinz that Council concur in the request to the Board of Revenue that the old Jail lot, on which an offer has been made to the County, be retained as a playground area.

A petition from Dr. Eugene Howell for permission to erect a dental building on a lot on Selma Avenue, purchased from J. S. Lamar, was granted.

Accounts against the City of Selma for the month of March amounting to $1,678.85 were ordered paid on motion of Councilman R. S. Dailey of the Auditing Committee.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 19, 1941

Alabama's Tuberculosis Death Rate Above U. S. Average

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 18—(AP)—Alabama ranked twelfth from the top in tuberculosis death rates in 1939, the State Health Department said Friday, quoting U. S. Census Bureau Statistics.

The Alabama rate was given at 54.9 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of only 47.2 per 100,000 population for the United States as a whole.

The 11 states having higher rates were Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The Health Department said that the comparatively large ratio of Negroes to the total population was largely responsible for the higher rate found in Alabama and other Southern states. In this state the tuberculosis death rate is approximately two and one-half times as high among Negroes as among white persons.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 17, 1941

SYPHILIS TESTS OF DRAFT LISTS BARED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 16—(AP)—Of 193,626 blood specimens of Alabama selective service registrants taken last October, 17,414, or approximately 9 per cent, were found to be serologically positive for syphilis, Dr. D. G. Gill, director of the Alabama Bureau of Preventable Diseases, revealed in a paper read at Wednesday's annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Dr. Gill also revealed:

That the percentage of blood specimens found to be positive was only 1.5 among white registrants, as compared with a percentage of 19.8 among Negroes.

That the percentage of positive blood specimens was higher in Jefferson County than in any other county of the state, the Jefferson percentage having been found to be 23.3.

That 20 of the state's 67 counties had percentages higher than that for the state as a whole, these being Autauga (9.8), Barbour (16.0), Bullock (13.0), Chambers (9.1), Greene (17.2), Hale (15.8), Jefferson (23.3), Lee (12.7), Lowndes (9.9), Macon (11.8), Marengo (13.0), Mobile 9.7, Montgomery (17.7), Perry (16.5), Pickens (12.0), Pike (10.5), Russell (18.3), Sumter (21.4), Tuscaloosa (12.8), and Wilcox (13.4).

These percentages, Dr. Gill explained were based upon the ratio of positive specimens to the totals upon which definite positive or negative serologic reports were made, all "doubtfuls" having been excluded from consideration. The paper was prepared in a collaboration with Dr. S. R. Demon, director of laboratories of the Alabama State Department of Health, and Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, assistant director of the Alabama State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

Age-Herald.
Birmingham, Ala.

AUG 25 1941

GUARDIANS OF BIRMINGHAM'S HEALTH—Week after week in a building at 2019 Sixth Avenue, South, there's a dramatic fight going on to preserve Birmingham's health, especially the health of youngsters so easily infected. None of those engaged in the fight, excepting one full-time nurse, is paid, but represent the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the Domestic Health Clinic. For only a 75-cent clerical fee, an examination which normally would cost at least $25 is given Birmingham domestic servants in an effort to safegard the city's health which is threatened with innocent but infected Negro servants.

Part of the story is told above in pictures.

In the top photo Mrs. Lawrence Dumas, Jr., is shown taking a blood speciman of Josie Belle Edwards, who is being examined at the clinic. Another volunteer worker, Miss Bessie Knox, secretary of the clinic, is shown in the bottom photo as she takes the case information from another domestic servant, Gwendolyn Reed, who has come to the clinic both for the protection of her health and the health of her employer's household.

The clinic is held every Wednesday and has been lauded by city, county and state health officials who are cooperating with the move.

Odds Are 3 To 1 Your Servant Has T. B. Or Venereal Disease

AUG 2 5 1941

Residents Implored To Send Maids To Jaycee Health Clinic For Complete, Free Examination

The 30-year-old maid looked as healthy and clean as any traditionally smart-looking hospital nurse in her stiff white uniform.

But Mrs. Paul B. Caldwell, 406 Edgeland Place, who has two small children, wanted to be unquestionably on the safe side. She had read about the Domestic Servants Clinic and the examinations given there without cost, excepting a clerical fee of 75 cents.

Mrs. Caldwell took her maid to the clinic, 2019 Sixth Avenue, South. And this is what the examination revealed:

The 30-year-old girl was found to have positive syphilis and tuberculosis in early stages. And had the situation not been revealed through the clinic, chances are the two children—and possibly both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell—would have become infected.

Caldwell Case Typical

The Caldwell case was not picked because it was unusual but rather because it is typical of many others which have been revealed since the clinic was opened by the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce several months ago.

Said Mrs. Caldwell:

"Yes, certainly you may use my name. I've already told so many of my friends about the Domestic Servants Clinic because I think it is grand . . . I wouldn't have any servant who had not been tested for these diseases, especially since they cook in the kitchen, handle our clothing and take care of our children.

"My girl was the cleanest and healthiest looking maid you'll find anywhere. But I insisted on her getting a certificate from the Health Clinic. . . ."

And while the Caldwell case is typical, other cases on record at the clinic have been tragic.

Vice President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Lawrence Dumas, Jr., pointed to two cases where infants of Birmingham families have been infected with tuberculosis by beloved "mammies" who would have been the last to hurt the children. Yet despite the innocence of the infector, the severity of the disease was not lessened.

One In Three Infected

Chances of your servant's having either syphilis, gonorrhea or tuberculosis are far from remote. In fact, if you and your neighbors next door on both sides each has a maid, then either you or one of your neighbors is employing a girl with one or more of the three diseases.

Rather cases studied at the Health Clinic reveal that more than one out of three domestic servants in Birmingham are affected with one of the three diseases.

The 229 cases studied up until Aug. 6, 1941, showed: Tuberculosis, 3.5 per cent; suspicion of tuberculosis, additional 13 per cent; syphilis, 37 per cent, and acute gonorrhea, 3.5 per cent.

And while syphilis is the predominating disease, the greatest threat to Birmingham's health is not syphilis but tuberculosis.

Dr. George Denison, director of laboratories for the City and County Health Department, said Saturday that tuberculosis was six times as prevalent among Jefferson County's Negroes as among whites.

T. B. Is Greatest Danger

"Too," the health official added, "chances of infection from a servant are infinitely greater where tuberculosis is concerned than where syphilis or gonorrhea is concerned."

He declared an indiviidual under treatment for syphilis is much safer than one whose status was unknown or even one who in previous tests had shown no signs of the disease.

Only paid employe of the Jaycee clinic is Nurse Minnie Howard, president of the Alabama Colored Nurses Association, and widely known Negro health leader. Physician members of the Junior Chamber contribute their services.

The $25 examination given Birmingham servants for the 75-cent clerical fee is made possible through the cooperation of the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the Jefferson County Board of Health.

The thorough X-ray and other examinations given servants would cost a minimum of $25, Dr. Denison said.

Both Birmingham health officials and physicians urge local housewives to have their servants tested, both for the servant's and the household's protection. Examinations are made on Wednesdays by phoning 4-2338 for appointment.

AUG 25 1941
AUG 2 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NOV 1 1941

A CAREER OF SERVICE

Those who knew Dr. J. N. Baker intimately saw in him those qualities of a fine, lovable gentleman. Those who were casually acquainted with him were impressed by his integrity and dependability. To thousands who never had an opportunity to know him, he was a symbol of conscientious public service. But neither achievement nor renown over-shadowed the simplicity of the man.

To family and to a legion of friends, his passing is a great personal loss. To the men, women and children throughout Alabama, there is the loss of a spokesman who worked tirelessly in the interest of their welfare.

Except for a few years, Dr. Baker's entire career was spent in his adopted State of Alabama. While he had made an outstanding record in private practice, it was in the field of public health that his unusual combination of talents found their happiest expression. The task of a State health officer is not an easy one, requiring as it does a comprehensive knowledge of the whole field of medicine plus the temperament and ability of an administrator. He must coordinate the functions of the three branches of government, linking private practice and preventive medicine, and at the same time balance the public interest with all these agencies.

The decade in which Dr. Baker served the State was a difficult one in many respects, one characterized for the most part by exceptionally meagre funds and exceptionally large responsibilities. It has been a period of transition during which new fields and new methods have been explored and developed.

Dr. Baker's preeminent abilities in this field achieved the highest recognition last year with his election as president of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, a distinction which showed that the quality of his service was known far beyond the boundaries of the State he served. This honor was the peak of a pyramid of distinctions which had been bestowed upon him during the years of his service.

He will be remembered long for his great services by those he has helped, and for

himself by those who knew him as a companion.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

POOR CONDITIONS IN STATE LISTED

Alabama Is Near Bottom In Child Mortality And Health, Baker Says

NOV 1 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31—(AP)—In spite of considerable programs in recent years, Alabama ranks at or near the bottom in bank resources per capita, total income per capita, the percentage of her citizens qualified to vote, and the number of feeble-minded in institutions, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, said in an address Friday before the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children.

Among the other conditions listed by the speaker and characterized as handicaps to Alabama's progress were "an infant mortality rate that in 1940 was approximately 29 per cent higher than that for the United States as a whole, and higher than those for all but five of the 48 states, a stillbirth rate that in 1939 was approximately 27 per cent above that for the United States and higher than those of 40 of the 48 states, and a maternal mortality rate 63 per cent higher in 1938 than that for the United States as a whole—exceeded only by that for a single state, South Carolina."

One of the sad stories told by records of our bureau of vital statistics and substantiated by a recent WPA study is that 34.3 per cent of the Alabama women who had babies in 1939 were attended only by midwives and others who were not physicians," the Alabama health executive declared.

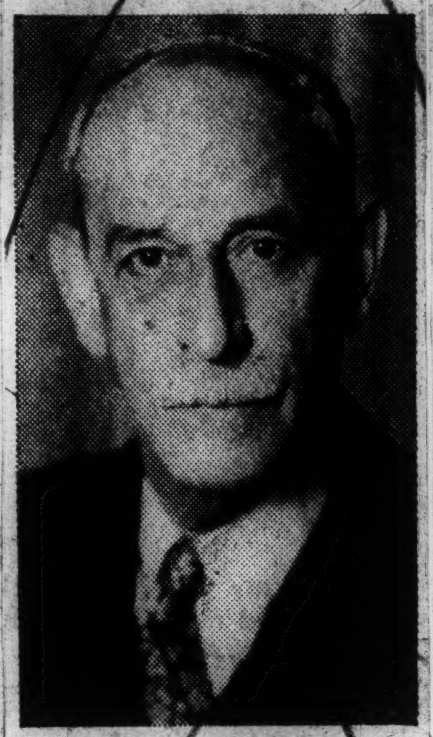
"Turning from the picture as a whole to a consideration of the care received by white and Colored mothers viewed separately, we find that 10.3 per cent of the white mothers and 72.9 per cent—nearly three out of every four—of all Negro mothers went through that dangerous adventure in life-giving without receiving medical care.

Answering his own question—"Is there any doubt in your mind as to whether Alabama mothers pay heavily with their lives for this lack of medical care?"—Dr. Baker referred to a special study of 628 Alabama mothers who, between 1936 and 1938, inclusive, succumbed to conditions associated with childbirth.

This showed, he said, that slightly less than 70 per cent had not made a single visit to a physician or maternity clinic during the entire period of pregnancy.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Dies In Sleep



DR. J. N. BAKER

Dr. J. N. Baker, State's Health Officer, Is Dead

He Succumbs In Sleep After Brief Illness No One Deemed Serious

Dr. James Norment Baker, 65, Alabama's State Health officer and nationally known figure in public health work, was found dead in bed at his home here Sunday morning, the victim of a heart attack.

A native of Virginia, he came to Montgomery in 1900, and was a prominent private practitioner here prior to his election as State Health Officer in 1930. In his capacity as chief of the State's public health service he raised Alabama to the top, making it the first State with a public health unit in every county.

Dr. Baker was stricken ill Thursday night, while attending a State Board of Health meeting at the capitol, hearing an appeal by Dr. J. D. Dowling, whom Dr. Baker had dismissed as Jefferson County health officer. He was able to return to his office Friday, and said merely that he had been nauseated by stuffiness of the hearing room.

He was confined to his home Saturday by what associates described as a deep-seated cold. Members of his family who went to awaken him Sunday morning found that he had died during the night. Dr. C. T. Pollard ascribed death to a heart ailment.

Dr. Baker leaves his widow, who was before their marriage in 1908, Miss Marguerite Rice, and whose father, Judge Samuel Rice, was Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, and by one son, Samuel Rice Baker, local attorney.

Distinguished Career

Dr. Baker's death closed a career rich in honors and public recognition, such as has been accorded few of Alabama's public servants. He was born at Abingdon, Virginia, April 11, 1876. When he was about six years old his father became librarian and secretary of the faculty of the University of Virginia, and he was reared in the atmosphere of the old university city of Charlottesville. He was educated in private schools, received his B. A. degree from the University in 1895, and his M. D. degree from its school of medicine in 1898. For a year after graduating he was an interne at St. Vincent's Hospital in Norfolk.

He became assistant house surgeon of the Plant System Hospital at Waycross, Ga., in 1899, and in 1900 was transferred to the Plant System hospital, at Montgomery as surgeon in charge.

Following American entry into th World War, in 1917, he was commissioned a major in the Medical Reserve Corps, organized the corps for the State of Alabama and later served as chief of surgical service, and finally as commanding officer, of the base hospital at Camp McClellan. From there has was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as commanding officers of Evacuation Hospital No. 45 for overseas duty, and was in command there when the armistice was signed.

After the close of the war he resumed a busy private practice here, and in addition was surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line, and Central of Georgia Railroads, the Bell Telephone Company and other industrial corporations.

He was made secretary of the Alabama State Medical Association in 1905, and served in that capacity until 1919, when he was elected and served a year as president of the association.

Health Officer in 1930

Dr. Baker's professional prestige and executive qualifications received signal recognition in 1930, when he was chosen as Alabama's State Health Officer. In that capacity, until his death, he directed the fight to make Alabama a healthier, happier place in which to live, and won widespread recognition for the results achieved. It was under his leadership that Alabama won the coveted distinction of being the first State in the Union with full-time county health service in every county.

Recognitions accorded him included, in addition to those mentioned, counsellor of the State Medical Association and secretary of the State Board of Censors; secretary of the Alabama State Board of Medical Examiners; fellow, American College of Surgeons, and American Public Health Association; member of the executive board and of the governing council of the American Public Health Association; member of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association and of the Southern Medical Association; member of the National Board of Medical Examiners; vice president of the Southern Surgical Association president of the Southern branch, American Public Health Association, in 1939, and chairman of the National Malaria Committee, 1940; president, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, 1940.

Dr. Baker was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and was the author of a long list of authoritative and widely recognized publications and addresses.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the home, 602 South Perry Street, with Dr. Edgar R. Neff, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiating. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Memory Chapel directing.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Health Survey On In Negro Schools

DEC 1 3 1941

Dr. James L. Bowman, city health officer, said yesterday that a survey of health conditions in Montgomery's negro schools was being made under the sponsorship of his department and that the U. S. Public Health Service had supplied a negro physician to carry on the work.

The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the health needs among negroes, he said, adding that this was the first occasion of such a program in Alabama.

While the survey is far from completed, a group of 744 examined in the city's schools discloses 29 per cent of them to have defective vision, and 10 per cent with defective teeth.

Dr. Bowman said that both percentages were abnormally high. He attributed this to improper food and certain diseases, among other causes. He said that the goal was a rigid physical examination of all negro pupils in the county.

DEC 1 3 1941

Vernon, Ala., Democrat
September 25, 1942

HEALTH NEWS
(By Dr. H. A. McClure)

The hazards of childbirth are more than twice as great among Alabama's Negro mothers as among the State's white mothers. At least they were in 1940.

A special study of 1940 maternal deaths by the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics show that, whereas the white death rate for conditions associated with childbirth was only 39.7 per 10,000 total births, the coored rate for this cause war 89 per 10,000 total birth. The rate for the population as a whole (white and colored combined) was 58.8 per 10,00 total births.

In announcing these rates the State Department of Health explained that total births included both live births and stillbirths.

The 44 typhoid fever deaths reported in this State in 1940 occurred among residents of 25 of the State's 67 counties according to a tabulation prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health. Those 25 counties did not include Lamar County.

The 13 typhoid fever deaths occurring among residents of Jefferson County excteded by a considerable margin those occurring among residents of any other county of the State. Three were reported among residents of Talladega County, two each among residents of Chambers, Conecuh, Dallas, Etowah, and Lawrence counties, and one each among residents ofr Bibb, Blount, Chilton, Coffee, Colbert, Coosa, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Hhston, Limestone, Madison ,Marshall, Moblie, Monroe, Montgomery, Randolph and Shelby.

Thirty-four of the typhoid fever deaths reported in 1940 occurred among residents of rural sections of the State and only 10 among the State's urban population—five among residents of Birmingham and one each among residents of Lanett, Selma, Gadsden, Mobile and Huntsville.

22-1941

Birmingham Ala News
December 28, 1941

City Is Healthy For Babies

Births During Past Year Set Record And New Low Rate For Infant Mortality Established

More babies were born in Birmingham in 1941 than in any single year in the history of the city.

Birmingham established a new low rate for infant mortality. This rate based on 11 months was 61.1.

Not a single resident death from diphtheria had been reported through Dec. 23, and this may constitute another record for the year.

Only one resident death from typhoid fever had been reported through Dec. 23, and the 17 cases of the disease reported among Birmingham residents was the smallest number of cases of this disease ever recorded.

During the Summer the city had its greatest outbreak of poliomyelitis, as did many other sections of the South.

The number of cases of typhus fever reported during the year was the highest on record.

These are some of the outstanding facts shown by figures, compiled by George V. Truss, director of the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics, from Health Department records. In the birth and death figures reports for 11 months and estimates for December were used.

* * *

ALTHOUGH BIRMINGHAM established a new record for the actual number of births in 1941, the rate has been exceeded in four other years. They were the four years from 1924 through 1927. The rate in 1941 was 24.6 for each 1,000 of population and was the highest rate since 1927.

The highest birth rate the city ever had was 20.2 births for each 1,000 of population in 1924. After 1927 a slump started in the birth rate and it had dropped down to 17.4 in 1933. Since that year there has been a steady climb. The rate of 24.6 for 1941 is just 1.6 below the peak.

The fact that Birmingham has had a considerable population increase since 1927 accounts for the new record in the number of births with the rate still lower than the peak year.

Total births reported in 1941 were 6,613 and showed a 6.4 per cent increase over 1940, when 6,215 were reported. Of the 1941 total 3,952 of the children were white and 2,661 were Negroes. The white birth rate was 23.8 and the Negro rate 25.9. August showed the greatest number of births for the year, 637.

* * *

DEATHS IN 1941 showed a slight increase over 1940. In 1941 there were 3,683 deaths of which 1,871 were white persons and 1,812 were Negroes. In 1940 there were 3,473 deaths of which 1,714 were white and 1,759 were Negroes. January showed 386 deaths, the largest toll of any month in the year.

Homicides took a toll of 76 lives in 11 months of 1941. This was the total for all of 1940. Homicides in which the victim was injured in Birmingham amounted to 60 in 1941 and to 68 in all of 1940.

Figures for 11-months show 29 suicides in the city against 38 in 1940.

Fatalities from automobile accidents amounted to 79 in 11 months of 1941 and to 66 in all of 1940. The figures show those injured in Birmingham amounted to 37 in 11 months of 1941 against 44 in all of 1940.

Diseases of the heart were far in front as the leading cause of death. In 11 months of 1941 they accounted for 613 deaths against 660 in all of 1940. Cerebral hemorrhage took second place with 289 victims in 11 months of 1941 against 282 in all of 1940. Cancer was third with 263 deaths in 11 months of 1941 against 256 in 1940.

Records show large numbers of cases of several communicable diseases were reported in 1941. Those showing greater prevalence in the 11 months are: syphilis, 5,245 cases; influenza, 2,339 cases; measles, 1,055 cases; pneumonia, 586 cases; gonorrhea, 490 cases; tuberculosis, 404 cases; scarlet fever, 160 cases; whooping cough, 131 cases; chickenpox, 117 cases; poliomyelitis, 85 cases; diphtheria, 36 cases; typhoid fever, 17 cases; typhus fever, 12 cases, and a number of others showed larger or smaller numbers of cases.

ALABAMA

News-Age Herald And WSGN Sponsor Benfit Game July 30th

Proceeds To Go To Crippled Children's Clinic

"The Weekly Review"

ACIPCO BAND TO DO ITS STUFF AT BENEFIT GAME

Birmingham, Ala.

Acipco's famous Negro band composed of 30 pieces and boasting some of the finest musical band arrangements in the South has been acquired by the Negro Benefit Baseball Game Committee to render some old favorites all through the tremendous program already lined-up for Thursday night, July 30, at Rickwood Park.

The Acipco aggregation, which is sponsored by the Acipco Negro Y.M.C.A. ,is expected to add unlimited color and interest to the all-star baseball and musical program.

Decked out in their gray and blue uniforms which are almost a trademark of the band, the 30 pieces under the supervision and leadership of W. W. Handy will render such selections as "Take Me Out to The Ball Game", and any other requests the fans present at the game might ask for.

Handy, who is musical instructor and directo rof the band at Lincoln Elementary School, is a cousin of the famous W. C. Handy of "St. Louis Blues" fame. He has been active in Negro musical circles in and around Birmingham for a number of years.

The addition of the Acipco band to the lineup of musical stars for the program has upped the prospects fo ra successful Negro Benefit night more than ever. Already tremendous interest has been expressed by Negro leaders and baseball fans.

It has been said by outstanding Negro citizens that the cause itself was worthy of the 50c admission price without offering such a tremendous program as has been scheduled. But the Birmingham News-Age-Herald and Radio Station WSGN sponsors of the event, have succeeded in arranging a program worth more than the price of admission, and ALL proceeds are to go to the Crippled Children's Clinic to aid in the rehabilitation of Alabama's 10,000 afflicted youngsters.

Included in the first announcement of plans for the big show, there was a request that Negroes intending to attend the game were invited to send their requests for musical favorites, care of the Game Committee, Station WSGN. The response to this request system has been little short of terrific, already the committee is receiving post cards an dletters asking for Negro favorites, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," jumped into a early lead as far as favoritism among the old spirituals goes.

Dr. J. W. Chenault, Tuskegee's outstanding expert in the field of Crippled Children will be present at the affair.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 19, 1942

Big Show Set For July 30 At Rickwood

Outstanding Tuskegee Doctor Will Speak On Elaborate Program

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald and Station WSGN will sponsor the first Negro baseball doubleheader and All-Star musical program for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Clinic at Rickwood Field July 30 at a popular admission price. Acipco, Stockham, U. S. Pipe and the 24th Street Red Sox are cooperating in giving their best Negro baseball talent. Named Negro musical organizations will present an all-request program of spiritual and modern music. All proceeds from the big attraction will go for the rehabilitation of crippled children in Alabama.

The program for July 30 is patterned on the lines of the All-Star Band Contest and freshman football game played every year for the Crippled Children's Clinic. It comes as a request from the Negroes of Birmingham that they be given a part in supporting one sports program a year where the proceeds go to the Crippled Children's Clinic.

A program has been arranged to give the Negroes one of the best evenings of entertainments yet offered in Birmingham for the price of 50 cents. Paul Florence, Baronial president, first helped to make the program possible by allowing the use of Rickwood Field gratis. Acipco, Stockham, U. S. Pipe and the 24th Street Red Cap all readily agreed to play their regular scheduled games at Rickwood. Rythm Four, Smith-Gaston Singers and the Moments of Meditation Choir quickly volunteered to give a musical treat.

United States Pipe will play the 24th Street Red Sox in the first game starting at 6:15. Stockham and Acipco, keen rivals for baseball supremacy, will play the second game, starting after the musical program between games. Both games will be seven inning affairs.

Dr. J. W. Chenault, director of crippled children's work at the Tuskegee Foundation, has accepted Dr. John Sherrill's invitation to speak on the work for crippled Negro children in Alabama. He will be the honored speaker in recognition for his work in behalf of the crippled Negro child in Alabama.

Each musical organization will give two request numbers. The request program will be announced after the game committee, care of WSGN, Birmingham, has counted the ballot for the most popular songs. Send your request on a post card to the game committee, care of Station WSGN.

The Rhythm Four, Smith-Gaston Singers and the Moments of Meditation Choir, all heard over Station WSGN, are three of the best known Negro musical organizations in Alagama. It will mark the first time the three organizations have appeared on the same program.

The Rhythm Four features three singers, one guitarist and one pianist. The Smith-Gaston Singers consist of a quartet. There are more than 16 members in the Moments of Meditation Choir.

It is planned to have one of the best known bands in the district.

A group of outstanding Negro leaders heads up the game committee. They are Bishop Williams, of The Church of God In Christ; Rev. W. A. Clark, pastor of the St. Peter Baptist Church, Bessemer; Rev. W. D. Hargrove, pastor the Union Bethel Church; A. G. Gaston, of the Smith-Gaston Funeral Home; E. A. Bradford, president of the Bradford Funeral Home; Robert Durr, editor of The Weekly Review; Emery O. Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World; L. B. Bascomb, secretary of the Acipco Negro Y. M. C. A. and J. W. Mitchell, secretary of the Stockham Negro Y. M. C. A.

There will be no advance ticket sale. All tickets will be sold at Rickwood the afternoon and night of the big program. Box seats will cost 25 cents extra.

All participants in the first Negro benefit program for the Crippled Children's Clinic are donating their time. There will be no passes.

The Crippled Children's Clinic has handled more than 400 Negro cases. The number was doubled this last year over any other because of the polio epidemic last Summer. The surgeons have donated their time and talents and friends of the clinic have given liberally without regard for creed, race or color in making this service possible.

During the first six months of 1942, 49 new Negro cases have been examined, as compared to 22 cases for the same period in 1941, and during the 1942 period 104 Negro patients made 195 visits to the clinic with 32 of these cases being hospitalized at local infirmaries for corrective operations.

The clinic's case load among Negroes has more than doubled during the past year but the clinic has been able to avoid establishing a "waiting list," and all Negro children have been hospitalized immediately when beds have been available.

The same doctors, nurses and brace-makers attend the needs of the Negro patients with the same eagerness to help and to serve, as they do in caring for the white patients.

It is the belief of the sponsors of the double-header and musical program that the Negroes will support their game as liberally as the All-State Band and Freshman football game has been supported. There is no limit to the amount of money needed to carry on the splendid work of the Crippled Children's Clinic with more than 10,000 crippled children in the state. The clinic is supported by no organized charity. The work is made possible by those interested in the rehabilitation of the crippled child and their numbers are growing steadily as the work of trained men and women become better known throughout the state.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 23, 1942

For Mercy's Sake

Birmingham Negroes will stage a brilliant sporting and musical event for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Clinic on the evening of Thursday, July 30. A double-header ball game will be played by four of Birmingham's excellent Negro baseball teams. A "between-games" musical program will feature some of Birmingham's fine Negro musical talent, including units already well-known over the radio.

This event is being sponsored by *The Birmingham Age-Herald-News* and WSGN. But, of course, its great success depends on the enthusiastic cooperation of our many Negro citizens.

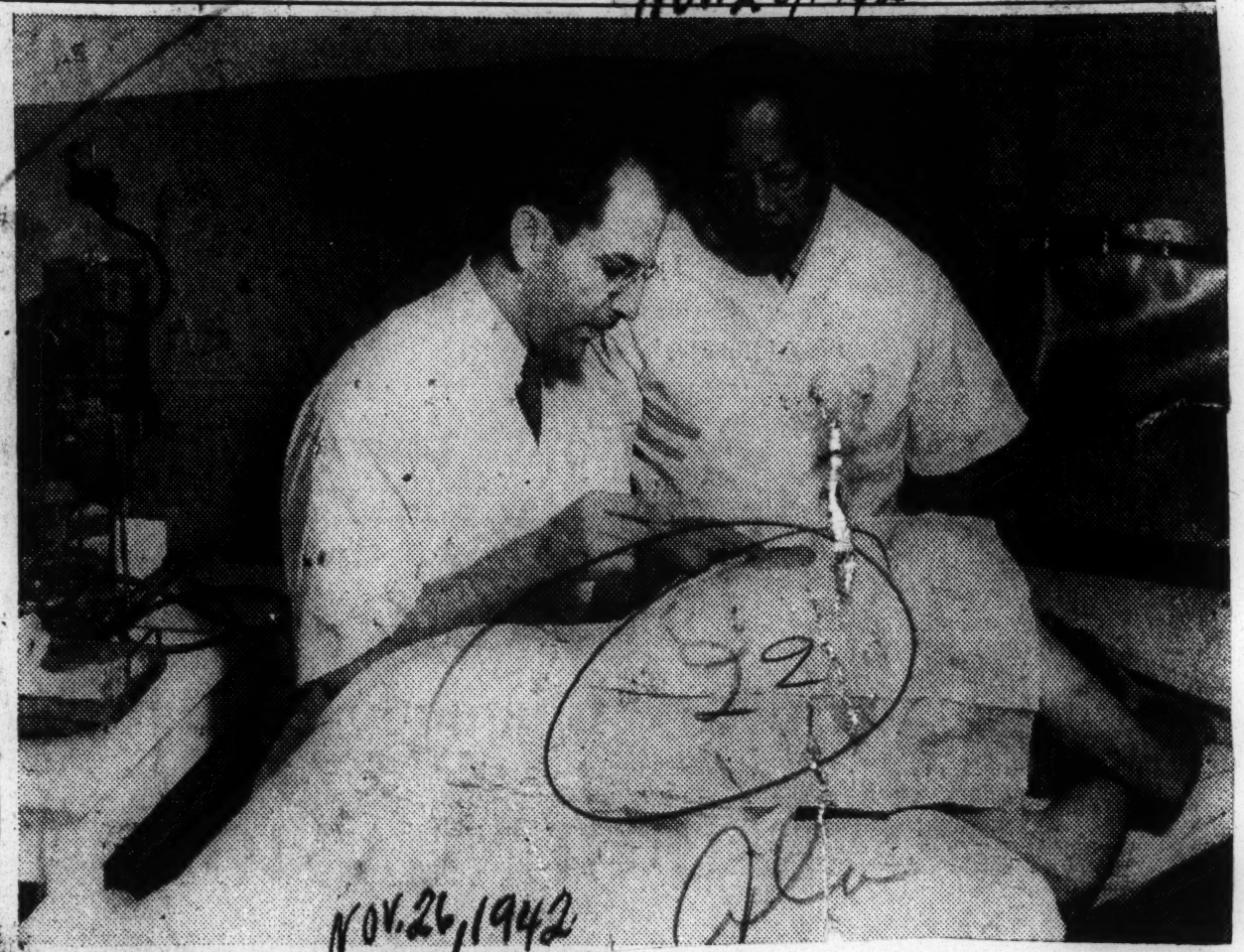
The Negroes of Birmingham have for some time sought an opportunity to contribute in some substantial manner to the work of the clinic. More than 400 cases of Negro children have been treated there, and our Negro citizens, of course, are greatly interested in contributing their full share to this necessary work.

Negroes of Birmingham can make an impressive showing through enthusiastic cooperation in making this event of theirs an outstanding success.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

This Is What Christmas Seal Dollars Do

Nov. 26, 1942



NOV. 26, 1942

The latest treatment afforded the general public through auspices of the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, annual sponsors of the Christmas Seal sale, is shown in the picture above. Dr. Kelly Joseph, left, a member of the staff of the George Eaves Clinic, supported by the association, and Dr. A. S. Mitchell, right, a member of the staff of the Birmingham Health Associatio Christmas Seal agency, are shown collaborating on pneumo-thorax treatment of a patient. The clinic and the association are both dependent on the annual Christmas Seal sale, officials point out, and proceeds are used directly in either treatment of a case on for diagnostic purposes.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Macon County Over The Top

Macon County's Easter Seal sale for Crippled Children has come to a close and the committee is happy to report that the County experienced the most successful drive this year than ever before. Previous articles have been written in an effort to interpret to the public the Crippled Children's Program and we only ask this opportunity to express appreciation on the part of the Department of Education Department of Public Welfare and the Health Department to the entire public for their loyal support and untiring efforts in making the program this year one of the best. At this time we would like to report, also, that there are two white children from the Notasulga community under treatment at the Selma hospital.

We also take this opportunity to publish the remaining memberships and donations which have not previously been published.

Shares of Happiness Certificates

Tuskegee Elementary and High School, $20.00.

Civitan Club (Tuskegee) $10.

Fort Davis Home Demonstration Club, $5.00.

Mr. A. B. Hope, $5.00.

The Lions Club (Notasulga) $5.00.

Memberships and Donations

The Farm Agent and AAA Office Staff., $5.25.

Ala. Exchange Bank, $2.00.

Fairlawn Home Demonstration Club, $2.00

Mr. John Slaton, $1.00.

Mr. J. E. Bridges Cotton Co., $1.00.

Mrs. L. Raymon, 50c.

Mrs. Claude A. Hall, 50c.

Roba Home Demonstration Club, $3.00.

Chesson Home Demonstration Club, $2.00.

Concord - Armstrong Home Demonstration Club, 25c.

Society Hill School, $2.00.

Miss Sara Bridges, $1.00.

Mrs. O. O. Connell, $1.00.

Mr. P. H. Alsabrook, $1.00.

Mr. T. W. Spence, $1.00.

Notasulga Elementary and High School, $9.43.

Shorter Elementary and High School, $8.16.

Miss Mollye Megginson, $1.00.

Mr. H. C. Reynolds, $2.50.

Dr. W. A. Edwards, $2.50.

Mr. D. M. Jones, $1.00.

Mr. C. M. Long, $1.00.

Mr. Glenn Young, $1.00.

Mr. L. W. Echols, $1.00.

Mr. F. G. Bridges, $1.00.

Mr. Joe Parker, $1.00.

Mr. W. A. Stevenson, $1.00.

Mr. Roy Akin, $1.00.

Mr. J. E. Thompson, 50c.

Mr. Eric Harmon, $1.00.

Mr. S. H. Stough, $1.00.

Mr. W. A. Ward, $1.00.

Mr. W. S. Parkerker & Company, $3.00.

Mr. Carl Hays, $1.00.

Mr. John Hardwich, $1.00.

Mr. A. T. Coley, $1.00.

Mr. H. S. Irvin, $1.00.

Mr. M. T. Evans, 0c.

Mr. G. O. Bush, 0c.

Mr. H. H. Richardson, 50c.

Notasulga Cafe, 50c.

Mrs. Freeman's Grocery,, $1.00.

Mr. A. D. Mitchell, $1.00.

Total (white) - - $113.09

Colored Memberships, Donations and Shares of Happiness

Florence N. Wright, R. N., $1

Macedonia School, $1.70.

Macon Co. Training School $2.06.

Prairie Farm School, $2.00.

Fort Davis School, $1.15.

Shorter School, 50c.

Washington Public School $9.12.

Cotton Velley School, $5.00.

Lewis Adams School, $5.00.

Children's House School, $5.00.

Tuskegee Institute Citizens (Names of those who contributed not supplied) $53.05.

Total (colored) - $85.58.
Total (white) - $113.09

Grand Total this report, $198.67

Amount Previously Reported

White $150.50
Colored $17.39

Total $167.89

GRAND TOTAL - - - - -$366.56

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 27, 1941

Personnel Shortage Is Acute In Bureau Of Health Education

Only Seven Workers, Says Dowling, But They Serve Hundreds Of Thousands

The Bureau of Health Education, like other sections of the Health Department, is in serious need of expansion, it was announced by Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, Friday.

This bureau, which covers both adult and school health education and which reaches hundreds of thousands of persons each year with instructions in more healthful living and disease prevention, performs one of the most important functions of public health work, Dr. Dowling said.

Seven workers compose the staff of this bureau. Four of this number, three of whom are teachers with special public health training and the fourth a nutritionist, are in charge of the school health program in Jefferson County schools. Three are engaged in the program of adult health education. Additional personnel is said to be needed in both phases of this work.

Objectives of the school health program are to raise the standards of personal and community health through the education of the children, to protect and promote the health of the child and to bring him to appreciate the value of health, Dr. Dowling explained.

The instruction is designed to educate the children in what the fields of medicine and public health have for them and how to get and use these services intelligently for themselves and their families, it was explained.

This division works with between 40,000 and 45,000 school children each year, Dr. Dowling said.

The two outstanding problems in this program were declared to be nutrition and the plight of the Negro school child.

Out of a staff of four engaged in this work, one is a nutritionist, who is working on the problem of nutrition both from the school and community angles. The division once had a Negro nurse available for work in the Negro schools, but cuts in the appropriations made it necessary to drop her from the staff and it has been impossible to replace her, Dr. Dowling said.

Dr. Dowling declared that low standards of living among the Negroes, their general poor state of nutrition and their susceptibility to disease make it urgent that the program be expanded in the Negro schools.

Similar functions of spreading information on the importance of disease prevention and more healthful living among the general public are performed by the adult education program of the bureau. For this purpose, it was explained all available mediums of publicity are utilized to the fullest degree possible.

Activities of voluntary health organizations are correlated, study groups are aided, a program of radio talks is maintained, motion pictures are shown, pamphlets are issued and distributed and newspaper articles are prepared, Dr. Dowling said.

In 1940, through this program, 2,266 lectures and motion pictures were delivered or shown to audiences amounting to 289,876 persons. During the year 180 exhibits were held, 48 radio talks were given and there were 402 other radio programs sponsored. Figures show 92,435 pieces of printed matter devoted to health subjects were distributed and 73 newspaper articles on health subjects were published. About 65 WPA workers and 65 NYA workers were used in various phases of this program.

"Additional personnel is much needed in order to further develop this work of health education," said Dr. Dowling.

Anniston, Ala. Star
June 30, 1941

Prevalence Of Syphilis

While Anniston has not come in for the vast amount of critical publicity regarding venereal disease and vice flourishing in other Southern cities that adjoin military reservations, there nevertheless have been studies made in this vicinity that by no means reflected a perfect condition.

In this connection, therefore, it is encouraging to note some statistics resulting from the first million physical examinations under the Selective Service Act. Syphilis in the United States generally is by degrees burning itself out. Blood tests administered to these selectees revealed 48,000 cases of syphilis, of which only 1,500 were serious clinical cases. The rate for serious clinical cases in the present draft is only about one-seventh the rate shown in the World War draft of 1917. However, during the World War few non-clinical cases were discovered, because blood tests were not employed, so a comparison of that type of cases is impossible.

Discovery of the high prevalence of syphilis in the 1917 draft led to the first nation-wide campaign against venereal disease clinics with needed funds supplied by the Red Cross. Congress in 1918 provided for establishment of fairly comprehensive federal-state control programs. A total of $1,000,000 was appropriated for aid to the states in establishing and maintaining facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Within a year, virtually all states had set up programs meeting federal standards.

Before the World War control program was completely established, however, the Armistice was signed and public interest waned. Federal funds were drastically curtailed in 1920, and all federal aid for the control of venereal diseases was discontinued in 1926. In 1936, when the federal-aid funds were again made available under the Social Security Act, the present comprehensive program got under way.

This program, with public sentiment solidly behind it, might, in a comparatively few years, stamp out a scourge that has had cloistered centuries in which to grow. Results of the recent tests on selectees show that the venereal disease control program has attained greatest success in the New England states and states along the Canadian border as far west as the Dakotas. Syphilis has been found least prevalent among fairly stable white populations, and

most prevalent among Negroes and in unstable communities.

Strong precautions should be taken against the spread of syphilis in Anniston, as a large percentage of the population here is composed of transient workers and Negroes, who, by and large, are more likely than the stable white population to be infected. In Alabama 24.5 of every 1,000 white selectees had syphilis, while 190.1 out of each 1,000 Negroes were found to be similarly affected, according to the figures covering the first 1,000,000 examined under the Selective Service. Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi all produced selectees with a rate of infection for both white and Negro groups which was greater by 50 per cent or more than the figures obtaining in Alabama. For the United States as a whole 18.5 per 1,000 white selectees had syphilis and 241.2 per 1,000 Negroes had the disease.

Thus we see that the problem of syphilis in the state, and more particularly in Anniston, is not the worst to be found but it behooves us to put forth every effort to stamp out this menace.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 7, 1941

Alabama Health Chats

BY DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer
(Written for the Associated Press)

Alabama shares with six of her sister-States of the south—Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana—the uncoveted distinction of having more than two-thirds of her Negro births attended by midwives. In two other Southern States— North Carolina and Virginia—more than half of all Negro births are attended by midwives.

The latest available information shows 11,000 of the 20,000 Negro infants who die every year in the United States—more than one-half—die in the first month of life. The 1939 percentage for Alabama was approximately the same, as 56 per cent of all Negro babies in Alabama who lived less than one year succumbed within the first month after birth. About one-fourth of all infant deaths occurring in Alabama in 1939 occurred within 24 hours after birth.

According to Dr. Elizabeth C. Tandy, of the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, prenatal and natal causes are responsible for 41 per cent of all infant deaths among United States Negroes, respiratory diseases for 19 per cent, gastro-intestinal conditions for 11 per cent, all other diseases for 13 per cent, and unknown and ill-defined conditions for the remaining 16 per cent.

Sixteen States, all but three of them in the South, have been found to have Negro infant mortality rates higher than that for the entire country. Seven other States, including Alabama, have been found to have Negro infant mortality rates slightly less than the national average.

"During the period 1936-38," Dr. Tandy wrote, "the infant mortality rate for Negroes (82 per 1,000 live births) was two-thirds higher than the rate for white infants (50). Every one of the 29 States (those having 500 or more Negro births per year) had a higher mortality rate for Negro infants than the United States rate for white infants."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

High Infant Death Rate Being Probed By Ala. Authorities

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 3—Of a total of 23,483 Negro babies born in Alabama in 1939, approximately 1 out of every 13, or 1,817, died before they reached their first birthday, it is revealed in statistics made public by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer. The average for this state is slightly lower than that for the nation as a whole for which the mortality among Negro babies less than a year old is 1 out of 12.

In addition to the total of Negro babies that died in Alabama in 1939 before they reached the age of one year, 1,424 infants died at birth and 185 women died from puerperal causes. The white death rate from these causes was more than 36 per cent lower, per 10,000 of population, than that for Negroes.

Particular attention is now being given, Dr. Baker said, to efforts for saving Negro infants and mothers.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. E. B. Perry To Tuskegee To U. S. Public Health Post

Physician Leaves Kansas City After 11 Years' Practice

Dr. E. B. Perry, physician and surgeon in Kansas City for 11 years, has accepted a position with the United States Public Health Service with headquarters in Tuskegee institute, Ala.

Dr. Perry left Sunday, July 27, to begin his new duties. His wife, Mrs. Dorothy Perry, and their two sons, John Edward Perry, 2d, and E. B. Perry Jr., will join the doctor within a few weeks.

Dr. Perry is the only son of Dr. J. E. Perry, Kansas City's "dean" of surgeons. Father and son maintained offices together at 1214 Vine street, the location of the first Negro-owned hospital in Kansas City. Known originally as the Perry Sanitarium, the name later was changed to the Wheatley-Provident hospital now located at 1826 Forest avenue.

Dr. E. B. Perry was medical superintendent of Wheatley hospital, having served in this capacity for the last three years. For several years before he headed the hospital founded by his father he was assistant medical director. Dr. Perry also was a member of the staff at General hospital No. 2 and last year did special work in tuberculosis at the Kansas City Tuberculosis hospital at Leeds.

Widely known in national medical circles, Dr. Perry was the youngest physician ever to serve as president of the National Hospital association.

In leaving his lucrative practice, the superintendency of one of the A-1 hospitals in the country and the close association of his father, Dr. Perry said that he feels there is a great need for Negro doctors in the South and that a worthwhile contribution to his race and to the medical profession can be made through the public health service.

The board of directors of Wheatley has appointed Dr. Lon M. Tillman, assistant to Dr. Perry, as acting medical director of the hospital.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Jefferson Has 10,000 Cases Of Syphilis Among Men 21 To 35

FEB 16 1941

Health Report Bases Statement On Blood Tests Made In County

Jefferson County has 10,000 cases of syphilis among men from 21 to 35 years old, according to an estimate made by Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer.

This estimate was based on findings resulting from blood tests made as part of a statewide program last Fall at the time of registration, he said.

Although the Health Department has opened four clinics, three in Birmingham and one in Bessemer, for the treatment of indigent persons suffering with this disease in the last two years, Dr. Dowling said the surface has hardly been scratched.

Facilities Taxed

No estimate has been made in the present study of the number of cases among men more than 35 nor among women and children in the county. However, Dr. Dowling pointed out that present severely taxed facilities would have to be doubled to care for the 2,863 cases discovered in the survey without considering the cases estimated to exist among men of the 21 to 35-year group not included in the survey.

When men registered for the selective military service last Fall, Dr. Dowling pointed out that blood tests were made on a large group. In Jefferson County these tests were made on 12,700 men and 2,863 of the tests showed positive results, he said

These tests showed that 3 per cent of the white men tested and 31 per cent of the Negroes tested have syphilis, Dr. Dowling said.

"The Health Department has so far been able to complete records on 20 per cent of the 2,863 cases," said Dr. Dowling. "If this 20 per cent proves to be an adequate sample it will quite definitely indicate that 87 per cent of the cases of syphilis, at least among men, are not now receiving treatment and have never received treatment for the disease. On the basis of present experience 55 per cent are indigent and could obtain treatment only through public clinics.

1,674 Tested At Hillman

"At the beginning of this year there were 1,674 individuals receiving treatment for syphilis at the Hillman Hospital Clinic and in the health centers of the Health Department. The facilities of these institutions are severely taxed and greatly overcrowded. Present facilities of public clinics would have to be doubled in order to take care of all the cases discovered as a result of the survey. Under existing circumstances it appears that a large number of these men will be unable to obtain treatment from this source.

"The survey information indicates that the prevalence of the disease in Jefferson County is somewhat greater than that so far known to exist in any of the other counties of Alabama.

FEB 19 1941

"The figures, 3 per cent infection among whites and 31 per cent infection among Negroes, appear to be an adequate sample of the population as regards men between the ages of 21 and 35 years. If these figures are extended to include all men in Jefferson County in that age group, an estimate of 10,000 cases of syphilis is indicated. This does not take into account the prevalence of the disease among men under 21 or over 35 years, nor among women or children of any age.

"These figures show that the problem is much greater than the public has realized. They also show that present facilities are entirely inadequate to provide treatment, and that what is being done is insufficient to materially influence the situation."

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 5, 1941

Planned Parenthood To Save Thousands Of Lives Advocated

Birth Control Consultant Urges Clubwomen To Defend Health Of Nation

Importance of the proper spacing of children to the welfare of the nation was the plea of Mrs. Edna Rankin McKinnon, birth control consultant, American Federation of Women's Clubs, who spoke to the child welfare department of the Third District Tuesday at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel.

Outlining conditions in Alabama, Mrs. McKinnon pointed out that one out of every 10 babies born in the state last year was born dead, or died when a year old.

"But," Mrs. McKinnon declared, "medical authorities say that at least one-half of these children could be saved by proper spacing of the births."

Quoting U. S. Surgeon Gen. Thomas Parran, Mrs. McKinnon said, "'the people of this nation must be physically tough, mentally sound, morally strong. If we are not, we can leave our planes unbuilt and our battleships on paper. We shall not be able to use them.'"

The program being urged through the American Federation of Women's Clubs is, Mrs. McKinnon said, "to be one that will provide for the development of human resources to make our nation one which is mentally sound and morally strong.

"It is significant," she said, "that among those men volunteering for services to the United States, an alarmingly large percentage are unable to meet the physical requirements.

"It is a woman's problem to defend the health and strength of the family, for the family is the basis upon which civilization can survive."

Mrs. McKinnon will be in Birmingham and Alabama for several weeks to help the Birmingham Maternal Welfare Association in the organization of a state league for planned parenthood.

The Birmingham Association operates maternal clinics on this schedule:

Birmingham Clinic, 2019 Sixth Avenue, South, open 9 a.m. to noon Tuesdays for Negroes, and 9 a.m. to noon Wednesdays and Fridays for white persons; Bessemer Clinic, open at 8 a.m., every second and fourth Tuesday at 1724 Third Avenue; Slossfield Center Clinic, open at 9 a.m. Mondays.

Mrs. Green Powell, district chairman of the child welfare department, was in charge of the meeting.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
January 31, 1941

TYPHOID MORE LIKELY TO BE AMONG ALABAMA NEGROES

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 31.—The average Alabama Negro was twice as likely to succumb to typhoid fever in 1939 as the average white person, the State Department of Health pointed out today in calling attention to typhoid fever mortality rates prepared by its Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The typhoid fever death rate for white persons was found to be only 1.2 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of 2.4 per 100,000 population for Negroes. The rate for the state's population as a whole, both white and colored, was 1.6 per 100,000 population.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 23, 1941

Campaign Is Started To Get Unprotected Children Vaccinated

93 Per Cent Of Pupils In White Schools Have Been, But That Is Not Enough

While an average of 93 per cent of the children in the white public schools of Jefferson County are protected by vaccination, plans are being completed to intensify efforts in a small number of schools in which larger numbers of children are still unprotected, it was announced at the Health Department Saturday.

"The necessity of vaccination as a safeguard against smallpox is increased at this time by the influx of transients drawn here by defense activities or passing through here because of such activities elsewhere," Dr. J. D. Dowling said.

Miss Zoe LaForge, director of the division of child hygiene and public health nursing of the county section of the Health Department, announced that a survey of the county schools made last Fall showed an average of 93 per cent of the white children in the first six grades had been vaccinated, or 9,706 out of 10,408 children checked.

Survey Made Twice Yearly

These surveys, Miss LaForge pointed out, are made each Spring and Fall in the county schools. The Fall survey, results of which are being compiled now, cover 74 schools.

Results showed that in 11 white schools of the county the number of children vaccinated fell below 90 per cent. The lowest record was 68 per cent. It is in these schools that the program to demonstrate the necessity of vaccination will be intensified.

Five white schools showed 100 per cent of the enrollment in the first six grades vaccinated, Miss LaForge said. These schools are McElwaine, Maxine, Argo, New Castle and Trafford.

Tabulation of the results of the survey in the Negro schools has not yet been completed, but Miss LaForge said the figures already show more than 90 per cent of the children in the first six grades of all schools vaccinated.

"There is no objection to vaccination in Negro schools," said Miss LaForge. "There seems to be no prejudice against it and all of the children march up to get their vac-

Although the last case of smallpox was reported in Jefferson County in 1934 and the last death from the disease was recorded in 1927, records show the county had 2,646 cases and 13 deaths of the disease in 1925. Earlier it was not uncommon for from 300 to 500 persons at a time to be confined in the pest house for a minimum period of three weeks and often much longer as a result of the disease.

The high percentage of children in the county schools protected by vaccination was attributed by Dr. Dowling to the health education program conducted by the Health Department in the county schools. He said emphasis on the importance of vaccination is a part of this program.

"If 90 per cent or more of the population is vaccinated, it will provide almost complete protection against the spread of smallpox," Dr. Dowling declared.

Vaccination, it was pointed out, is the only protection against smallpox. As now given vaccination causes much less discomfort than formerly, it is said. Children should be vaccinated early and the vaccination should be repeated early in the school career. After two vaccinations, it is now recommended that the treatment be repeated by any person who is exposed to smallpox.

Russellville, Ala., Times
February 6, 1941

NEGROES MORE LIKELY TO HAVE TYPHOID FEVER

The average Alabama Negro was twice as likely to succumb to typhoid fever in 1939 as the average white person, the State Department of Health pointed out today in calling attention to typhoid fever mortality rates prepared by its Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The typhoid fever death rate for white persons was found to be only 1.2 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of 2.4 per 100,000 population for Negroes. The rate for the State's population as a whole, both white and colored, was 1.6 100,000 population.

Ozark, Ala., Star
February 6, 1941

Red Cross Calls Annual Meeting Monday, Feb. 10

Program for Year Will Be Formed; Roll Call Success

The Dale County Chapter of the American Red Cross will hold its annual meeting at the Ozark Methodist Church next Monday afternoon, February 10th at 4:30 p. m. to elect officers, a board of directors to serve for 1941 and to adopt a program of activity for 1941.

The annual roll call, conducted under the direction of Mr. G. L. Dunn, was the most successful in the history of the Chapter. A total of 686 members enrolled in the local chapter and every one of these 686 members are entitled to vote at the meeting, and in view of the broad program necessary this year it is urged that every member attend.

The membership drive this year was the best organized since the World War. The response was gratifying to the Roll Call chairman who is grateful for the splendid response from every section of the county.

The Cowikee Mills deserve much praise for the enrollment of 83 members. The response was so good that it made the Chapter's membership exceed the quota of 600.

The colored people of Ozark made a substantial contribution to the Chapter, 51 colored citizens enrolling as members. Leaders among the colored people stated there was a willing response to the appeal to join the Red Cross.

It is believed the attendance at the annual meeting will be representative of every section and that the program of activity can be broadened.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
March 13, 1941

Drive To Aid The Crippled Children Begins

Citizens Responding To Campaign Staged Annually By The Argus Club

The annual campaign for funds to aid the crippled children of Butler County is now under way, and members of the Argus Club, local organization in charge of the drive, report that the people of the county are liberal in their response.

Some very interesting facts about the crippled children:

The number of crippled children under the age of 21, in each 1,000 population in the country as a whole varies from 3 to 6.

There is a minimum of approximately 9,000 crippled children in Alabama.

There are 6,062 diagnosed cases in the crippled children files at the present time.

Thirty-two itinerant clinics were held for crippled children last year.

During the past year 1,778 crippled children, not previously known, were examined at clinics.

There was an aggregate of 7,395 visits made to clinics by crippled children during the past year.

Over 1,100 crippled children were hospitalized and 664 children were provided with appliances during 1939. In Butler County there were 17 children hospitalized; 13 pending treatment; 39 were under observation. $736.00 was raised in the 1940 drive and $1,558.80 spent on Butler children, in addition to $60 spent for transportation to and from clinics and hospitals.

Expert orthopedic surgeons have been approved by the State Medical Board and by the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., to examine and treat the crippled children in Alabama.

There are four hospital centers for treatment and care of crippled children in Alabama; namely, Birmingham, Selma, Mobile, and Tuskegee Institute.

Alabama has a large number of crippled children waiting for treatment because of inadequate funds.

Crippled children on the state register, who are in high school and ready for further service, are referred to the vocational rehabilitation service. A guidance and planning program for them is discussed with the school authorities looking towards the selection of a job objective and training program after the completion of school.

The most common cause of crippling conditions are: infantile paralysis, osteomyelitis, paralysis due to birth injury, club feet, and other congenital conditions. Children suffering with all types of crippling conditions including the above are given attention.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"He never sold the truth to serve the hour
Nor paltered with eternal God for power."

APR 25 1941

More dangerous than trinitrotolouol, and more blessed than light, is the commodity of the young men and women who are Birmingham's fine guests today as participants in the state finals of The Age-Herald-News oratorical contest. Words of eloquence, persuasion or instruction have a power today like none they have had before, and they have had great power always. What is put into people's minds through medium of words makes and unmakes the world more surely in this day of infinite communication than it ever has. That is why every participant in the oratorical contest from the first rounds to this one have had invaluable experience, been trained a little or a lot in something basic to life as it is led today and will be, for better or worse, tomorrow.

* * *

And that is why there goes with the training, with the possession or acquisition of skill in the use of words for power in this world, an incomparable noblesse oblige. Upon every man or woman who possesses or achieves oratory in times like these there is an obligation to be oratorical in a right cause, not to sell the truth to serve the hour.

APR 25 1941

"The rough estimate heretofore applied to syphilis prevalence in this state has been too high," reports State Health Officer J. N. Baker after examining results of tests made on selective service registrants last Fall (Alabama and North Carolina were the only two states to take advantage of this chance-of-a-lifetime to obtain exact rather than sketchy knowledge of the incidence of syphilis). "All indications are that the rate for white persons will not exceed 2 per cent while that of Negroes is not expected to exceed 20 per cent." In the same tests for Jefferson County, however, the rate indicated was something like 3 per cent for white and 31 per cent for Negroes. The tests indicated 10,000 cases of syphilis here among men of draft age alone, with 87 per cent of the cases not receiving treatment or ever having received it.

* * *

We can see no reason for rejoicing in what the syphilis tests in Alabama show. Whether the rate among Negroes is 20 per cent or 31 per cent, it is something awful—and intolerable. Whether the white rate is 2 per cent or 3 or 1, it needs strenuous public attention. As Dr. Baker points out, the selective service tests gave Alabama "for the first time in history . . . a measuring rod for syphilis prevalence which will approach accuracy," and it continues to seem to this column that this measuring rod and shocking measure it shows for Alabama should be signals for something strenuous, unstinting determined and new in the campaign against syphilis. The job is one, in the beginning, for us newspaper people, even though some of us may have campaigned so against syphilis in other days that we have no immediate vigor for the biggest call yet.

APR 25 1941

Something never to be forgotten about Southern operators and the national coal strike, even though many news stories and editorials fail to make it clear, is that this is no dispute over higher wages. It is a dispute over a proposal to eliminate the wage differential which has always existed between Southern wage and Northern and which has been the accepted basis of Southern operation. The disturbers of the status quo and of the peace, therefore, are not the Southerners but the Northerners.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

School For Negro Midwives Planned

Miss Margaret W. Thomas, a native of Baltimore and until recently assistant director of the Maternity Center Association of New York City, has joined the staff of the State Health Department's Bureau of Hygiene and Nursing as an instructor in the school for negro nurse-midwives to begin Sept. 15 at Tuskegee, according to announcement Wednesday by Dr. B. F. Austin, director of that bureau.

SEP 4 1941

The school will be conducted jointly by the State Department of Health, the Macon County Health Department, the Rosenwald Fund, Tuskegee Institute and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, at Tuskegee, will be used as an instruction center, and the nurse-midwives in training will also receive instruction and practical experience in the maternity clinics now in operation in Macon County, by assisting wid-wives in rural areas, and in assisting in deliveries at the hospital.

SEP 4 1941

Regular instructors in addition to Miss Thomas include Dr. Murray Smith, Macon County health officer, Dr. Robert M. Mitchell, negro obstetrician on the staff of the Macon County Health Department, and Beatrice Trammel, a negro nurse-midwife. In addition, there will be lectures by members of the staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and others. Four student nurse-midwives will take the first course, which will continue for six months. They are Nurses Fannie M. Prentice, of Brewton, Salina Johnson, of Augusta, Ga., Mary Louise Miller, of St. Mary's Parish, La., and Helen S. Pennington, of Savannah, Ga.

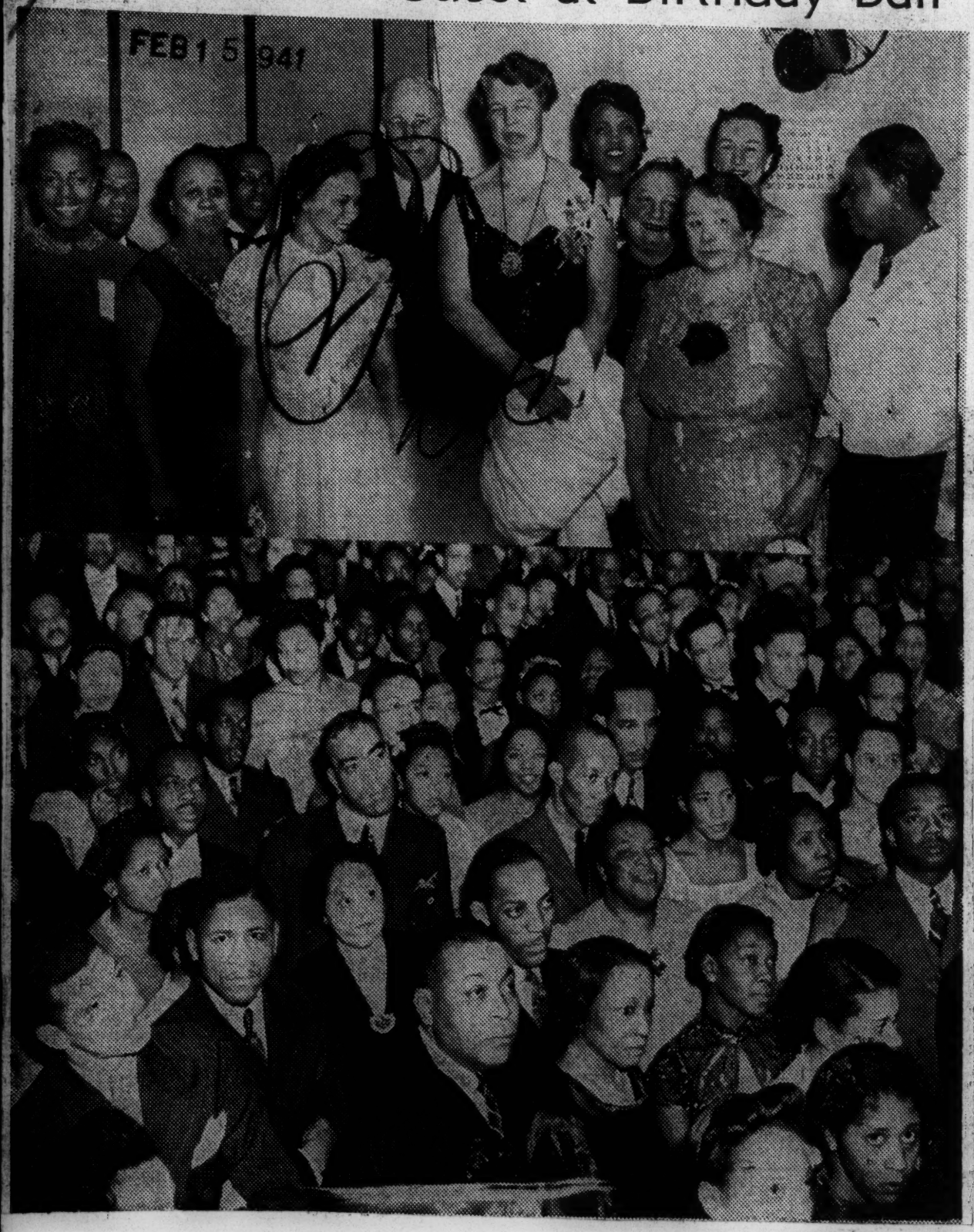
22-1941

D. C.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Roosevelt Guest at Birthday Ball

FEB 15 1941



MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, First Lady of the Land, was guest of honor at a President's birthday ball given by the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the bureau auditorium, Washington, Friday evening. In the group from left to right are: Mrs. Ethel Morgan, William Gough, Mrs. Olivia Betters, Milton Bland, Miss Ruth Smith, Alvin W. Hall, director of the bureau; Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Hannah Berry, Mrs. Virginia Washington, Mrs. Isabel Hurd, Mrs Julia A. Brown and Miss Phyllis Byrd Below are some of the thousand-odd who heard Mrs. Roosevelt speak.—Oscar Photo.

FEB 15 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Blood Bank

FEB 8 1941

February, the month of birthdays, brings Valentine Day and the series of bridge parties annually given to aid the blood bank for Children's Hospital.

As the President's birthday balls are popularized by the slogan, "Dance that others may walk," the campaign to provide blood and serum for suffering children has its own appeal. The Washington Post, the American Legion, and Station WJSV urge hale and hearty adults to play that sick youngsters may get well and live. The cheerful giving which the drive inspires embraces men, women, and even children. Though the first entertainments three years ago were bridge parties, other popular games are included. Those arranging parties may plan as large or as small affairs as they like. For bridge games souvenir tally tickets may be obtained at the office of The Post without expense.

FEB 8 1941

No charity in the District of Columbia deserves wider support from colored citizens than this. Children's Hospital administers to thousands of colored children. No facility of the institution is denied any patient on account of color. The blood and serum bank has been no exception.

May there be more parties this year than last and large proceeds for the Children's Hospital blood bank.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Nursing Class Opens Tonight

NOV 8 1941

A class in home nursing for Negro women opens tonight at the Hannah Stanly Opportunity School, 201 T Street Northwest, with the District of Columbia Red Cross chapter cooperating. A qualified Red Cross nurse will give instruction free every Monday and Wednesday night from 8 to 10 p. m.

New York World-Telegram

Washington Leads In Syphilis Cases

NOV 1 1941

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—This nation's capital has more cases of syphilis per 1000 population than any other city of over a half million in the country, according to selective service examinations.

Municipal health officials plan to ask Congress to double the number of doctors and nurses for their venereal disease division. Social hygiene leaders considered it an "outrage" that the seat of the federal government should not have the best venereal disease program in the United States.

The high rate of syphilis here was blamed partly on the large Negro population and partly on the large increase in the number of prostitutes.

The United States Public Health Service reported these prevalence rates:

NOV 1 1941

Over 1,000,000 population—Chicago, 21.5 per 1000; Detroit, 30.2; Los Angeles, 35.4; New York, 23.1; Philadelphia, 41.7.

500,000-1,000,000— Washington, 103.1; Baltimore, 101.3; Boston, 21.0; Cleveland, 25.3; St. Louis, 38.8.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 5, 1941

Disease in Washington

Washington, seat of the federal public health service, war and navy departments and other government agencies, has a very high rate for social diseases. The syphilis rate is 103.1 in 100,000 of population. This is viewed by hygiene leaders as outrageous, for, they say, the nation's capital should have the country's best venereal disease program in consideration of the facilities available. The authorities attribute the high rate to the large negro population.

What if army or navy commanding officers should say that the city of Washington is "out of bounds" for soldiers and bluejackets because of this disease record? As it is commonly said that prostitution is rampant in Washington, would such a drastic regulation be denounced as unjust? In lesser communities army and navy officers have cracked down on local authorities and prostitutes have been driven out by police. Why not in Washington which ought to set an example?

Of course, it would be no answer for Washington to set up that vice conditions are no worse there than in many other cities. Washington has more and better facilities to stamp out vice than these other cities have. It is the headquarters of agencies which war on vice, which seek to stamp out venereal diseases. In the circumstances, Washington should have a superior record. It is not enough to offer as an excuse a large negro population. The same plea does not absolve Southern communities.

Tallahassee, Fla Democrat
February 9, 1941

Clinical Association Will Meet at A. & M.

The 13th annual meeting of the Florida A & M clinical association will be held at the A & M college hospital three days, beginning Tuesday. Outstanding negro specialists in all branches of medicine are expected to attend.

The clinics will be conducted at the hospital. Scientific meetings, medical and joint sessions, will be held in the Little theater room of South Hall for women; dental meetings in the YWCA room of Jackson Davis hall; nurses' meetings in the assembly room of the hospital. A clinical registration fee will be charged.

The schedule of clinics will be about the same for Wednesday and Thursday.

Tallahassee, Fla Democrat
March 19, 1941

Negro Schools Conduct Tuberculosis Courses

Negro teachers in 41 of the rural schools in Leon county are cooperating with the local health unit and spreading information about tuberculosis.

Units of work on Tuberculosis are being studied in the schools. Children will present their study in unit close programs.

The local tuberculosis association, of which Julian Alford is chairman, will contribute prizes for the five best unit close programs.

Judges will visit several schools a day beginning Mar 25 and ending April 3.

Monticello, Fla., News
March 28, 1941

NEGRO LEADERS MAY ATTEND INSTITUTE

Jacksonville.—A three-day institute for Negro tuberculosis workers will be conducted here immediately following the annual conference on tuberculosis to be staged April 7 and 8 by the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Dates for the institute, sessions of which will be held in the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, are April 9-12.

The institute, according to association officers, is planned primarily to reach Negro leaders who are interested in tuberculosis or public health work, whether as physicians nurses, social workers, administrators, or as volunteers.

The course has three objectives: to give to the student a modern concept of tuberculosis as a medical and social problem; to present the approved methods of controlling tuberculosis as they have been worked out during 30 years of exerience, and to inspire those who attend with the possibilities of saving lives from tuberculosis through trained leadership.

The institute will use a combination of the discussion and lecture methods adapted to small group work. Each topic will be presented by a member of the faculty, composed of 13 persons, all prominent in the field of tuberculosis health work. This will be supplemented by comments from other members.

Participation in the discussion and questions on the subject will be encouraged among those attending the institute. No formal examinations will be conducted but the basic course will be on "The Control of Tuberculosis in the United States" by Jacobs.

There will be no charge or registration fee for the course of instruction. Prospective students may secure applications from their local tuberculosis associations or from the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, Jacksonville.

The number of students to be admitted is limited, and an announcement by association officers said that no part-time students will be admitted because the course will require attendance at both morning and afternoon sessions of all four days.

High school education or its equivalent in professional training or experience is desired as a minimum requirement for admission.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 29, 1941

CLUBWOMEN ASK HEALTH LAWS OF LEGISLATURE

Suggest Need for Pre-Natal Examinations

MIAMI, March 28. — (Associated Press.) — The Florida Federation of Women's clubs adopted today a health program that included request to the 1941 legislature for laws providing pre-natal examinations and the use of silver nitrate or a recognized substitute to protect the vision of newborn infants.

Resolutions asking the health legislation and also the establishment of a state home for delinquent negro girls were sponsored by the Dade county federation and passed easily.

The clubwomen also approved a plan submitted by the state council of home demonstration work that they offer their services to the government in connection with such aspects of the defense program as nutrition, health, housing and recreation.

Ask Better Libraries

Other resolutions adopted included one to ask the legislature to provide better library facilities in Florida, especially for enlisted men and officers stationed in the state, and a plea that the federal government increase the quota for Florida-grown sugar after the present act expires Dec. 31, 1941.

One of the day's speakers, Millard Davidson of Marianna, endorsed the proposal to establish a home for delinquent negro girls.

Davidson, superintendent of the Florida industrial school for boys, said delinquent negro children "need help and sympathy just as much as delinquent white boys and girls."

The annual all-Florida banquet tonight concluded the convention.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
March 29, 1941

Federation of Women Adopts Health Plans

Establishment of State Home for Delinquent Negro Girls Sought.

MIAMI, March 28, (AP)—The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs adopted today a health program that included request to the State Legislature for laws providing pre-natal examinations and the use of silver nitrate or a recognized substitute to protect the vision of infants.

Resolutions asking the health legislation and also the establishment of a State home for delinquent negro girls were sponsored by the Dade County federation and passed easily.

The clubwomen also approved a plan submitted by the State Council of Home Demonstration Work that they offer their services to the Governor in connection with such aspects of the defense program as nutrition, health, housing and recreation.

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One of the day's speakers, Millard Davidson of Marianna, endorsed the proposal to establish a home for delinquent negro girls.

Davidson, who is superintendent of the Florida Industrial School for Boys, said delinquent negro children "need help and sympathy just as much as delinquent white boys and girls."

He described "dependency and neglect" as the two greatest causes of juvenile delinquency, adding that "a study of the cases of boys and girls placed in the home at Marianna shows that in every 100 cases 80 of them are children whose parents either are dead or divorced."

The annual all-Florida banquet tonight concluded the convention.

Fernandina, Fla. Leader
June 6, 1941

WILL INTEREST NEGROES IN T. B. FIGHT

Florida's effort to interest Negro teachers in Health Education has been recognized by the National Tuberculosis Association. The result has been award of a grant of $125.00 to the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association for the establishment of a special course in health education to be given this summer at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahassee.

The purpose of the course is to arouse in Negro teachers a general interest in health work and to give them an opportunity to make the studies which will help them to solve their own health problems.

It is expected to bring together public school principals from all over Florida, Deanes supervisors and teachers of Health Education, giving them a chance not only to broaden their knowledge of fundamental health matters but to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views on their own special problems.

Out of it is expected to come renewed enthusiasm in a state campaign to arouse Negro teachers and social workers as to their definite part in the movement to stamp out tuberculosis in Florida.

Tuberculosis and Health Association headquarters here, in making the announcement, expressed, praise of the National Association for its cooperation and of the officers and faculty of Agricultural and Mechanical College for their interest and support.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
June 15, 1941

PICTURES ON SYPHILIS TO BE SHOWN NEGROES

As part of a drive by the City Health Department to reduce the admittedly high proportion of syphilis in the negro population, announcements will be made in negro churches today of films to be shown free in negro theaters Tuesday afternoon.

Draft board medical examiners recently called attention to the high syphilis rate among negroes. City and county clinics now expect to expand free treatment by the use of drugs which the State has agreed to supply to them.

Dr. W. E. VanLandingham, city health officer, is sending a negro nurse to talk before negro clubs and church organizations, calling attention to the importance of blood tests and treatment.

Every Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock negroes line up in the city health building on Fifth Street for treatment. Approximately 100 were treated Friday.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 27, 1941

Florida's Shame

ONE of the most startling bits of information for Florida in the recruting of an army for training is the fact that this state leads all others in the Union in the incidence of syphillis among white men summoned to military duty.

Report for negroes is not yet complete, but that, too, may be expected to show the usual differential between the races.

The national report is bad enough, in all conscience, but Florida's is even worse.

The situation is such as to demand an educational campaign on the part of the Florida State Board of Health, plus establishment of more clinics to treat those infected, and to give out information that will enable people generally to protect themselves from its ravages.

Miami has been operating city clinics for treating the disease for years and with a considerable degree of success. There never has been enough money or enough facilities, but this community at least has been making a brave effort to cure syphillis, while trying to prevent its spread.

The report of examining physicians at military concentration centers offers a challenge to Florida that every official in the state should accept: That of reducing sharply the incidence of syphillis.

It should be a battle that starts in Tallahassee, with every state and county official enlisted in the work, every civic organization, every service club, every woman's club ready and willing to help in every way people can.

Modern research has demonstrated that syphillis can be cured. All that is required is the will to cure it, the money to provide the medicines, overcome the shyness of victims that causes too many of them not to seek treatment in time.

Florida's shame can be turned into Florida's victory over one of the most diabolical diseases of all time—if every one of us can realize the tremendous importance of united effort in the battle.

Hollywood Fla. Herald 8-15-41

Colored Clinic Is Summer Work —Of The Hollywood Sinawik Club

An important announcement concerning one of the club's most worth-while projects was made Monday at the Sinawik Club's covered dish luncheon - meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. John F. Causey on Jackson street. The health clinic for colored children has been resumed after having been discontinued for early summer months. The organization of this work has, since its inception, been under the able direction and untiring efforts of Mrs. Robert F. Graves, chairman. The first clinic since late last spring was held at the Health Room at the City Hall on Tuesday, August 5. It was reported that eighteen colored children were given examinations and fifteen were given diptheria toxoids. This brings the total number of colored children of Liberia, Hallandale, and Dania who have been examined and treated since the beginning of the work here to 467. The clinics will be held once a month.

Dr. Richard L. Brown, a colored physician and surgeon of Fort Lauderdale should receive much commendation for his voluntary service in his work in connection with the clinic. Dr. Brown's wife, a trained nurse, assisted him with the examinations and treatments.

Dr. Schwalb, Broward County Health Physician, and Mrs. Thompson, the County Health Nurse have worked untiringly to send the colored children to the clinic.

Because of the successful results achieved in their progressive benefit held on July 26, the Sinawik Club is planning another to take place sometime during the first week in September. While the plans are not yet completed, it was announced that chairmen in charge of the affair are to be Mrs. Merrill Nevin and Mrs. John P. McDonough. The hostesses will be announced later.

The Sinawik received a new member when Mrs. Harvey Breeding was introduced at the covered dish luncheon.

Attending the meeting and enjoying the luncheon were; Mrs. Harvey Breeding, Mrs. T. L. Norfleet, Mrs. Bernie Bernstine, Mrs. R. B. Walker, Mrs. B. C. Lukens, Mrs. E. G. Everett, Mrs. A. J. Wilkie, Mrs. J. P. McDonough, Mrs. Robert F. Graves, Mrs. Howard Sullivan, Mrs. Roe Fulkerson, Mrs. Merrill Nevin, Mrs. James F. Mack, Mrs. C. P. Hammerstein, Mrs. Leo Stetson, and the hostess, Mrs. John Causey.

West Palm Beach, Fla Post
September 21, 1941

MOBILE X-RAY UNIT WILL GO TO GLADES

The mobile X-ray unit of the Palm Beach County Tuberculosis & Health Association will hold clinics for white patients at the Osceola Camp, Belle Glade all day Monday, it was announced Saturday.

Following the Belle Glade work the unit will move on to Pahokee and on Tuesday will hold a clinic for negroes and on Wednesday one for white cases. Persons throughout the Everglades section are welcome to attend these clinics which are sponsored by the Migratory Health Association with the cooperation of the Palm Beach County Tuberculosis & Health Association.

Clinics were held Friday and Saturday for negroes at Okeechobee Camp, Belle Glade.

Each Wednesday night at 7 o'clock at the association offices, tenth floor of the Comeau Building, there is a clinic for white patients. There is no charge for fluoroscoping of the chest, as this work is made possible by the sale of tuberculosis seals at Christmas.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 30, 1941

City Plans Pied Piper Campaign

By JEANNE BELLAMY
Herald Staff Writer

Modern Pied Pipers are coming soon to lead Miami's 200,000 rats into oblivion.

Dr. George N. MacDonell, city health director, was busy Saturday getting final papers signed to start a $13,000 drive to exterminate the pests which have been costing merchants an estimated $250,000 loss annually and which are blamed for the recent increase of typhus fever here.

The federal government is lending experts to supervise the work, financed by Miami, Miami Beach and the county commission.

But even these wizards, says Dr. MacDonell, won't be able to win the war unless householders help.

"Can the garbage and starve the rat" is the slogan for the campaign.

"Rats Must Be Starved"

out the windows on the ground. Quite a number of vacant lots were found covered with vegetation and in some cases old trash dumps. The city dump was filled with rats and was located, with the incinerator, in the center of the town. Rats were evident almost everywhere."

Call For Citywide Drive

Calling for "a systematic citywide rat-control program for cleaning up garbage and rat harbors, concerted baiting and trapping and rat-proofing," the investigators pointed to need for public awareness of the problem and organization for cooperative group action to meet it.

The intensive drive was to have started Monday, but will not get under way for a few days, Dr. MacDonell said, because of delays in getting the official documents signed. In Miami, a seven-month program will cost $6,537.50, of which $2,250 is being contributed by the County Commission. A full year's work in the rest of the county will cost $6,360, shared fifty-fifty by the county and the city of Miami Beach.

"Rats must be starved," the health director explained, "because the well-fed rat will breed prolifically, but when you shut off the food, rats are less prolific and actually become cannibalistic."

Keeping garbage cans covered and taking care that no garbage is dropped on the ground are two sure ways of helping to starve rats, according to Dr. MacDonell. Another important measure is to block openings through which rats may creep into buildings to get food.

Before undertaking the co-operative program, the federal agency conducted a survey here which stressed the health menace of rats, and the economic loss they cause. The report cited 53 cases of typhus fever in the city since Jan. 1, of which 34 were among white persons and 19 among Negroes. Although the disease, transmitted through rat excreta and rat fleas, is seldom fatal, it caused one death among the 53 victims.

Another fatality occurred since Jan. 1 among the eight cases of typhus fever in Dade county, outside Miami city limits, according to the report.

"Unsanitary conditions in some sections of the city were amazing," the report continued. "Garbage and trash were thrown profusely over some sections; however, some of the trash was the result of the recent hurricane. In part of the Negro section, the residents threw garbage

Failure To Register Births Costly To American Negroes

NOV 20 1941
the Union Cincinnati, Ohio
22

(By CHARLES E. HALL)
Grand Statistician of Elks

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Elks, throughout the nation, are now interested in recently published reports by the government which shows that the record of our births and deaths during the year 1937 when 27 of the 48 states actually reported more Negro deaths than births.

Neglect to Transfer

This apparent failure of our reproduction in the 27 states would be rather alarming but for the fact, or general belief, that our physicians, nurses, midwives and parents neglect to register births as required by the laws of each state, not one of which reported more deaths among whites than births.

The states for which more deaths than births were reported for our group were as follows: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexica, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vernont, Washington. Wisconsin and Wyoming. What's the trouble with you Ohio fellows?

In most of these states we have Elk lodges and in each lodge there are one or more physicians or lawyers who know the importance of birth registration and the penalty for not reporting births.

NOV 20 1941

A Costly Oversight

For proving parentage, the inheritance of property, the settlement of insurance, for legal dependency, for the right to vote or to marry, for right to enter civil service and for social security benefits to blind, to dependent children, aged and for the settlement of pensions, registration of births is necessary.

There are perhaps hundreds of aged Negroes who are entitled to old age pensions but who do not receive them because they cannot prove their place of birth nor their age.

The government does not pay out money on supposition, beliefs, imaginations or guess-work. Unless you have acceptable proof of your place of birth and age you cannot successfully establish claims.

Physicians Not Always Used

Records show that approximately 57 per cent of Negro births in the United States are attended by mid-wives, relatives, neighbors and others, but this fact cannot be used as an alibi for the excess of our deaths over births in the states named.

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In many of these states more deaths than births were reported in cities having 10,000 or more population. In cities of this same size, especially in such states as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, there are Negro physicians, trained midwives, if not trained nurses, lawyers and a multiplicity of ministers, evangelists, and prophets whose duty is to keep their patients, clients and faithful followers properly informed on all affairs relating to important racial matters.

When "crack-pot" orators and melancholy philosophers claim that we are not reproducing ourselves in sufficient numbers and that it is only a question of time when the American Negro will become as extinct as the "dado" birds, they are basing their arguments upon the records sent the government by the officers of your state registrars of vital statistics. If these records are incomplete the matter should be taken up with your local and state registrars and not with the Washington authorities.

Must Properly Register

One way to correct this unfavorable record is for each physician, nurse, midwife, parent and minister to see that the birth of every Negro child is properly registered.

NOV 20 1941

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The Elks are interested in this matter and will see that all births in their respective neighborhoods are properly reported. The children are entitled to this consideration which may mean a great deal to them in future years.—The Washington Eagle.

The Physically Unfit

Norfolk, Va., Pilot
October 18, 1941
T281

Dr. C. Lydon Harrell's report to the Medical Society of Virginia on the rejections in Norfolk under the draft act because of physical defects, has led him to the conclusion that these rejections here and elsewhere are "a shame and a disgrace to a civilized and cultured nation." He has shown that of 2,481 men examined locally up to August (1,511 white and 970 Negro), 1,177 were rejected here, or 47.44 per cent. In addition, 106 were subsequently rejected when sent to Richmond. The total rejections are 1,283 and the percentage of rejections is 51.71, or more than one-half.

Obviously the subject wants study and action. Something is to be said, as Dr. Harrell pointed out, for differences between physical examinations now and during the 1917-1918 period. The first draft list in the present emergency included men up to 35 years, whereas the earlier World War draft did not go above 31. Present examinations are more thorough. Diagnosis is now more exact. Venereal diseases were no barrier then but are now. Perhaps these differences explain the greater proportion of rejections now. But they do not remove the essential fact that the physical condition of 2,481 men examined in Norfolk is disquieting.

In most respects, however, the difference between Norfolk and the country as a whole does not appear to be great. On October 3, President Roosevelt discussed informally with reporters the latest available information on examinations under the draft act for the country. It makes a much darker picture than information available in March. Then rejections were about 40 per cent. Now they are about 50 per cent, or approximately the same as in Norfolk. Local boards throughout the country are rejecting about 41 per cent, and examinations at induction stations are adding about 9 per cent.

But there is one major difference between Norfolk and the country. In Dr. Harrell's report on Norfolk rejections, syphilis held first place as a cause. More than 20 per cent of the rejections here were due to this disease. In the country as a whole, however, venereal diseases (presumably including gonorrhea as well as syphilis) account for only 6.3 per cent of the rejections. Twenty per cent in Norfolk for syphilis, 6.3 per cent in the country for venereal diseases! There, for a starter, is something for medical men to ponder.

They know, of course, the basic reason. Dr. Harrell's table of rejections points squarely to one essential fact. He records 241 rejections for syphilis, and of these 241 the whites number 28 and the Negroes number 213. Since the number of white men examined is 1,511, those rejected for syphilis accounted for about 2 per cent. Since the number of Negroes examined is 970, those rejected for syphilis constituted about 22 per cent, or eleven times as many. Here is the old, familiar, tragic problem.

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United States bad teeth are the first cause, and thereafter in order, eyes, ailments of the cardiovascular system (heart diseases), venereal diseases, musculo-skeletal defects, mental and nervous defects. Tuberculosis is much lower as a national cause for rejections

Failure To Register Births Costly To American Negroes

NOV 20 1941
the Union Cincinnati, Ohio
(22)

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October 13, 1941

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mental Hygiene Group To Meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The Committee for the Development of Mental Hygiene Resources for Negroes will hold its third annual meeting at Tuskegee, Saturday, Dec. 6. Dr. George A. Branche of the U. S. Veterans Administration facilities and first vice-chairman of the committee is in charge of the arrangements.

Dr. Thomas P. Bretham, distinguished psychiatrist of White Plains, is executive secretary.

The movement was initiated by Miss Kittrell and the first meeting was held in December, 1939 at St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C. The second meeting was held at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, December, 1940.

The objectives of the committee are the development of more regional mental hygiene groups and the establishment of a psychopathic hospital. Both objectives growing out of the need for and interest in improved facilities for the care of Negroes who are mentally ill.

Studies made by members of the committee reveal that conditions are appalling for care of the Negro mentally ill. There are only two hospitals in the country manned by Negroes, one in Oklahoma and the other in West Virginia.

The mental hygiene groups are in existence at present; one at White Plains, New York; and one at Tuskegee. The latter will be host to the national group on December 6.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LOW HEALTH STANDARD ON FARMS CITED

DEC 20 1941

U.S. Survey Shows Only 4 Out Of Every 100 Are Physically Sound

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

Only four out of every 100 low-income farm people are in first-rate physical condition, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said this week, on the basis of a health survey covering 2,480 Farm Security Administration borrowers and their families in 21 typical counties in 17 states. A total of 11,947 men, women and children were examined.

Ninety-six per cent of the persons examined had significant physical defects. For the group as a whole, the number of physical defects averaged 3½ per person. The survey was made to guage the general health of farm families who ask for FSA aid to operate their farms.

First on the list of physical defects found were bad teeth. Nearly seven out of every 10 persons over five years of age had decayed permanent teeth. The proportion among white persons between 15 and 30 years was 85 per cent. Decayed teeth were counted as one defect, regardless of the number involved.

Of the 9,776 persons in white families, 55.3 per cent had defective tonsils. Among wives, 41.6 per cent had second or third degree injuries resulting from child-bearing. More than 40 per cent of the wives and 35 per cent of the husbands had at least moderately defective vision in both eyes. Various types of hernia were found in one of every 12 heads of families.

DEC 20 1941

Thirteen per cent of white husbands and wives had abnormal blood pressure. Seventy-nine in every 1,000 white persons had impaired hearing in one ear, and 29 had middle ear disease.

Clinical diagnoses revealed that one child out of every 12 under 15 years of age suffered from malnutrition; one out of every 17 had rickets or showed after-effects of rickets.

The percentage of defects found in the 1,721 Negro persons examined varied only slightly from the proportions among white persons.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Red Cross to Train 10,000 Negroes, Whites in Capital

DEC 21 1941

Negro Instructors to Prepare Volunteers for First Aid

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—When the local chapter of the American Red Cross launches its mass first-aid program here Jan. 5, two Negro health instructors, experts in the field, will help to supervise the training of 10,000 Negro and white defense volunteers, who will teach citizens in the nation's capital how to care for sick and injured persons during air raid disasters.

Selection of the two experts: Harold D. Martin, chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education at Miner Teachers College here; and John Burr, who holds a similar position at Howard University, was announced today by President Eugene A. Clark, of Miner Teachers College. President Clark is assistant deputy in charge of medical services for all Negro schools in the District of Columbia.

The two men will work with Robert Jordan, director of the local Red Cross first aid and life-saving service. In making the announcement, President Clark pointed out that Miner Teachers' College has conducted first aid training which includes standard, advanced, and instructors' courses, under Mr. Martin for the past five years.

"We are ready for the emergency," he said. "We have turned out nearly 50 first aid instructors, and trained more than 200 students and other persons."

DEC 21 1941

A complete system of air raid wardens and other defense aides is in operation at the schools. Students have been drilled in the practice of moving quickly to the strongest refuge in the building, at the instant an air raid warning is given.

During the holidays some of the students at Miner have agreed to help put up a large canvas curtain to protect persons from flying bomb splinters and to fill sand bags. The curtain will be placed in front of the section of the building marked off for bomb shelter purposes, President Clark said.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
December 6, 1941

For Better Health

Americans must become more healthy. Much work has been done, much thought has been devoted, toward the betterment of the health and welfare of our citizens—but much remains to be done. Americans, however, are solidly united in their recognition of existing needs. This united front against disease, malnutrition and poor living conditions is America's pronouncement that, difficult and trying as it may be, desired results will not be too long a time in arriving.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, president of the Associated Hospital Service, opened a thorough discussion on America's Town Meeting of the Air Thursday night of the subject, "What Must We Do to Improve the Health and Welfare of the American People?"

Dr. Goldwater believes that a pretty good job of making Americans healthy is being done now, considering all handicaps and obstacles. He admits at once that we have a long way to go, but believes that American doctors and public health officers have done wonders so far. It is Dr. Goldwater's opinion that individuals and communities can do much to improve the nation's health. He does not favor too much centralization of health-improvement efforts.

Dr. Goldwater's views include much that is sound, but when Margaret Bourke-White, an American photographer whose lenses are focused mostly on poorer families while she is in America, drew a word-picture of the tragically poor health conditions among many Southern families, attention was forcefully drawn to the point of question: What can we do for these persons now? And the immediate need stood out in bold relief.

Of course, most persons realize that conditions depicted by Miss Bourke-White *do* exist. They exist in many instances here in the South. Although much has been done to remedy these conditions, the distance traveled is but a fraction of the journey toward achievement of general health for poor families.

Miss Bourke-White emphasized the sanitation and health conditions of the Southern Negro particularly. Much that she said cannot be denied. The conditions are acknowledged, but the remedy is not readily at hand, even for those who want most to do something.

Howard Coonley, business executive, emphasized the accomplishments of the National Association of Manufacturers in improving health and safety conditions in America's factories. The association's accomplishments have been many. Health and safety conditions in the American factory two decades ago do not remotely resemble those in the average factory of 1941.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the fourth speaker on the program, would like to see a more definite program for the rehabilitation of men rejected upon medical examination under the selective service act. Mrs. Roosevelt's views on the health and welfare of the nation are well known. She is unusually well-informed and her personal efforts are constantly contributing to actual accomplishment.

The speakers on Town Meeting actually showed little of disagreement. Americans as a whole will not disagree much about the need to improve the health of the nation's people.

Much has been done to improve conditions of health and welfare. But one may look at actual situations—here in Birmingham, for instance—and see that we do face a great job—a challenging job!

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Civilian Problems

FEB 8 1941

THE urgency of Negro needs in connection with national defense have received a great deal of attention in recent months and there is the danger that defense and its related problems will overshadow some basic facilities which the civilian Negro population direly needed before the international emergency, still needs, and will need even more after the emergency.

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes reminded us that we should not forget the need for more adequate hospital facilities when he spoke recently on the occasion of the dedication of the new tubercular annex and nurses home at Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, Washington.

Mr. Ickes made the point that progress in reducing the incidence of tuberculosis among colored people had been made in direct proportion to improvement and increase of facilities where tubercular patients could be treated and where people, afflicted with the dread disease could have it diagnosed in the early stages.

FEB 8 1941

He also, by implication, made the point that we are not innately susceptible to the disease in greater proportions than any other ethnic group but that the relatively higher incidence among our people is attributed to low economic standards and to lack of adequate hospital facilities with which to scientifically combat the disease.

While none of these things are new to most of our readers, we are taking this opportunity to focus attention again on some of the problems which every one of us faces in peacetime as well as wartime. We sincerely hope that the exigencies of the war crisis will not cause us to cease in our eternal effort to right some of the long-term evils of our existence.

These periodic sores, like wars, will come and go no matter what we do. But the life of the race and the nation depends largely on how effective our machinery of disease prevention and eradication turns out to be.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The Army's V. D. Rate

A tentative survey indicated syphilis in 20 per cent of 150,000 draftees of both races examined in North Carolina recently.

MAR 15 1941

A subsequent survey of one army camp showed a venereal disease rate of 50 per cent.

This would indicate that the tempo of loose living increases with induction into the army, but further study is needed to make these findings certain.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
April 10, 1941

Negro Susceptible To Nervous Troubles

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 10—(AP)—The negro has become susceptible to the white man's nervous troubles, including shellshock, a psychiatrist warned negro physicians at a clinic here, and patients should be watched for symptoms of emotional instability.

Although negroes in the past showed few signs of nervous disorders, Dr. Newdigate Owensby of Atlanta told the John A. Andrew clinical society, they are now liable to the same ailments attacking white persons.

Dr. Owensby, who did extensive research on shellshock during the World War, declared army authorities now are attempting to determine in advance of induction just which prospective soldiers are most liable to the disorder.

Highly susceptible subjects are rejected from active service.

Because of the modern use of aerial warfare, shellshock will be more widespread in the present conflict, he concluded.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 2, 1941

Tuberculosis Suspects To Be X-rayed in Big Test Starting Monday

One of the greatest mass X-ray examinations ever undertaken in Orange County will be started on Monday under the direction of the Orange County Health Unit, Dr. William Rice, director, announced.

J. W. Morehouse, X-ray technician will be in charge of the work which is an early diagnosis campaign. Groups that will be X-rayed will be all contacts and suspects of known cases and those who had been in contact with cases that have died of tuberculosis.

Also to be X-rayed will be the indigent group of Orlando and Orange County and a large group of the negro population. Dr. Rice estimated that perhaps more than 2,000 X-rays would be made. Schedule is:

Monday, Jones High School for negroes; Tuesday, American Legion Home for white persons; Wednesday morning at the Legion Home for white persons and Wednesday afternoon at the Health Center in Winter Park for both white and colored; Thursday at the Winter Garden Health Center; Friday, Apopka and Saturday morning at the Christ[illegible] School.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Two-Thirds Of Negro Births In Seven States Attended By Midwives

High Fatality Percentage In Alabama Cited By Head Of Health Work

BY DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer
Written For The Associated Press

Alabama shares with six of her sister states of the South—Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana—the uncoveted distinction of having more than two-thirds of her Negro births attended by midwives. In two other Southern states—North Carolina and Virginia—more than half of all Negro births are attended by midwives.

The latest available information shows that 11,000 of the 22,000 Negro infants who die every year in the United States—more than one-half—die in the first month of life. The 1939 percentage for Alabama was approximately the same, as 56 per cent of all Negro babies in this state who lived less than one year succumbed within the first month after birth. About one-fourth of all infant deaths occurring in Alabama in 1939 occurred within 24 hours after birth.

According to Dr. Elizabeth C. Tandy, of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, prenatal and natal causes are responsible for 41 per cent of all infant deaths among United States Negroes, respiratory diseases for 19 per cent, gastro-intestinal conditions for 11 per cent, all other diseases for 13 per cent, and unknown and ill-defined conditions for the remaining 16 per cent.

Sixteen states—all but three of them in the South—have been found to have Negro infant mortality rates higher than that for the entire country. Seven other states, including Alabama, have been found to have Negro infant mortality rates slightly less than the national average.

"During the period 1936-38," Dr. Tandy wrote, "the infant mortality rate for Negroes (82 per 1,000 live births) was two-thirds higher than the rate for white infants (50). Every one of the 29 states (those having 500 or more Negro births per year) had a higher mortality rate for Negro infants than the United States rate for white infants."

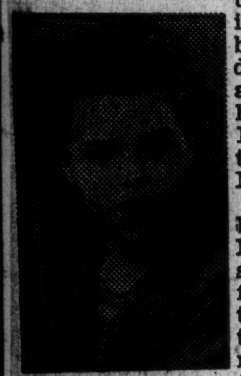
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

SURVEY FINDS HEALTH PROGRAM IN RACE COLLEGES APPALLING

QUIETLY and effectively for the past five years, the School of Medicine of Howard university has acted as the spearhead of a movement to stimulate health activity in Negro colleges. The scope and importance of this project are measured by the fact that there are nearly 40,000 students enrolled in 110 Negro colleges. Financial support has been provided by the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Social Hygiene Association. The moving spirit is the brilliant and indefatigible scholar in public health, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, of the Howard Medical School.



Miss McKenzie

A survey has been made of 54 Negro colleges since 1938. The findings of the tour of inspection have been recorded in a frank and startling report, which appeared in the April issue of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION. To say that the health programs in most Negro colleges are appallingly inadequate is mild understatement.

THESE are a few of the salient facts: Not one institution with a population of 500 or more students employed a full-time physician. The majority of Negro colleges are located in southern communities where hospital facilities are non-existent and the equipment of college infirmaries is scant or utterly lacking.

Entrance health examinations consist very generally of a superficial medical inspection, which omits the clinical tests for tuberculosis, social disease, diabetes and faulty vision. College administrators have failed to accept what is properly their responsibility, namely, follow-up medical care. Schools offering courses in health instruction to students usually do not make them compulsory and the subject often is not taught with a real understanding of its social significance and future value to Negro students as to-morrow's teachers in the rural south.

SANITATION

The physical environment of many Negro college students harks back to medieval standards of sanitation. Men's dormitories were found to be filled with dirt and trash, soiled linen covered their beds, poor plumbing or none at all contributed to the lack of cleanliness, as did the lack of effective supervision. Frequently, two or three students occupied one bed. In the interests of outmoded restrictions, lights are turned off by 11 p. m., forcing students to study in hallways. Usually the only source of light is from a ceiling bulb of low wattage. Consequently, eye-strain develops into an acute problem.

THAT Negro colleges serve atrocious meals is axiomatic and has long ben a standard campus joke. The survey revealed these sample meals, which lack protective foods and contain a superabundance of carbohydrates:

Mid-day meal: Boloney sandwiches and tea.

Evening meal: Creamed potatoes and applesauce.

Mid-day meal: Beans, cornbread and apple pie.

Evening meal: Bread, salmon croquettes, dressing, spaghetti and beans.

LACK OF INTEREST

THE inadequancy of health activities on Negro College campuses is considered to be due to a lack of interest on the part of college administrators, insufficient budgetary allowances, lack of trained personnel and a failure to organize and utilize facilities and services available.

Several constructive steps have been taken to ameliorate conditions. A report and suggestions were sent to the president of every college visited during the survey. A monthly bulletin known as the College Health Review, including the latest developments in this field, is sent to all college administrators, physical education instructors and health teachers. A consultation service is maintained at Howard University to help in solving individual campus health problems. For the past three years, regional conferences, representing about 15 States, have been held to keep alive a sustained and informed interest. A National Student Health Association, composed of college health workers in Negro institutions has been formed and has been subscribed to by 35 colleges.

PROGRESS SHOWN

A VARIED program under wise leadership has shown encouraging progress. Conditions have improved, even without drastic reorganization or budget increase. State Health Departments and local Tuberculosis Associations are taking an interest and lending laboratory facilities as well as other aid. Probably the yearly student health fee should be raised to $10 per student, a really sound basis for a good service. The entire program is a form of social insurance which must be given the continued sympathetic understanding and cooperation which college presidents have thus far demonstrated. We have been late in realizing that the primary object of education is health. We begin to learn that "to serve well one must be well."

Durham. N. C., Morning Herald
July 12, 1941

Dr. Erwin Discusses Health At Negro College Conference

State Superintendent Of Public Instruction Is Among Distinguished Guest Speakers Appearing On Program—Dr. Henry Highsmith Also Heard

The North Carolina Health Conference being conducted at North Carolina College for Negroes, whose sessions have benefited by addresses by many distinguished guest speakers from the State and Nation, yesterday heard Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, speak on the role of health education in the schools of today.

Dr. Erwin pointed out the fact that it is as important to study health in our schools as to study the three R's, and just as difficult. The teacher has a great part to play in meeting the health problems of the Nation, and for this task she must have preparation, he emphasized.

The conference, which began on June 9 and will close July 18, is being attended by more than 30 teachers and principals from North Carolina and 10 fellows representing Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama.

The theme of the school is the health problems of the Negro in North Carolina and the South.

Another outstanding speaker is Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the State Department of Education, who in a series of lectures is pointing out the importanee of health related to the happiness and all-round well being of the pupils. Any teacher who would know her pupils must study the physical, mental and social make-up of each pupil. She must, on the basis of this study, be able to integrate her classroom instruction and health instruction with the aim of most efficiently meeting these needs.

Dr. C. E. Turner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, author of the famous and widely used text, "Principles of Health Education" brought before the teachers the fact that they can go a long way in modifying the health problems and health behaviorisms of their children.

Miss Ruth Grout of the Tennessee Valley Authority conducted a panel on "Methods in Health Education." New approaches to this all important subject were brought out.

The importance of celebrating National Negro Health Week was called to the attention of the teachers by Dr. Rosco[illegible] Brown of the United States Health Service. Dr. Brown pointed out the fact that although this week has been set aside in order that all attention may be focused on the severity of the health problems confronting Negroes as an integral part of the Nation, a year-round program is necessary in alleviating these conditions.

One of the most absorbing meetings held so far was held during the visit of Dr. A. L. Mann, and Dr. Jackson E. Davis of the General Education Board and Dr. J. A. Ferrell of the Rockefeller Foundation. These friends, in the interest of seeing and evaluating the conference, discussed with the group the work being carried out. A number of teachers representing different counties of the State told of the work they had done in their various schools during the past year as a result of the stimulation they received from the conference last Summer or from the visit of the school health coordinating service unit. All of the out-of-State people attending the conference were introduced and questioned concerning their work and the value of the conference. After these expressions Dr. Kendrick of the Rockefeller Foundation and advisor of the school health coordinating service requested Dr. Walter J. Hughes to make a summarization of the program. Dr. Hughes stated that while the work had didactic features its chief objective was the work shop idea where members would study their own problems both by surveys and informal discussions, and construct and execute programs that would, in some measure, meet these needs. At the conclusion of Dr. Hughes' summarization, Dr. Mann stated that he considered the program excellent.

A great interest was expressed on the part of these out-of-State fellows in the program being carried out at the conference. Mention was made several times of the fact that the program being carried out here is indeed unique and represents true pioneering in the field of public health for Negroes. Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer, is expected to address this conference before the close July 18.

22-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL

Conducted Panel on Mississippi Health Project

JAN 3 - 1941

A panel discussion on the Alpha Kappa Alpha health project in Mississippi was conducted at the A.K.A. Boule Saturday morning. Among the participants were, left to right, Dr. Mary C. Wright, Boston dentist; Ruth Scott, Philadelphia; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, medical director; Estelle Massey Riddle, St. Louis, who gave the summary; Wilhelmina Crosson, Boston, interlocutor and Ella V. Payne, Washington, head of the nutrition clinic of the project. The project which takes medical treatment and health instruction directly to Mississippians, was founded seven years ago by Ida L. Jackson of California. —Word Photo.

Maryville, Te... Times
January 6, 1941

DENTAL EXAMS FOR PUPILS IN THE COLORED SCHOOLS

Plans are being considered by the health unit for a program of dental examination and correction of pupils in the colored schools of the county. Arrangements of past year will probably be repeated by which a dentist from Knoxville will conduct the clinic at a central location.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Need to Improve Health Of Race, Says Dr. Parran

JAN 25 1941

"From the standpoint of national health, it is essential that we intensify our efforts to improve the health of our Negro population," Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service recently wrote to Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

"This group," Dr. Parran continues, "suffers an abnormally high disease and death rate from many preventable causes. To improve the health of the Negroes, it is important to utilize more fully the ervices of additional Negro physicians, dentists and nurses."

NO MORE SUSCEPTIBLE

Dr. Parran, who is a member of the national committee sponsoring the current endowment program of Meharry Medical College, hold firmly to the theory that the Negro, as a race, is in no particular sense more usceptivble to disease than is his white neighbor, and that disease incidence and high mortality rate in the Negro group will lend themselves to correction if the Negro can receive sanitary protection and medical treatment comparable to those enjoyed by the white, at a cost within his means.

This view of the situation is also taken by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, 3rd vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who had made a study covering the last 30 years based upon the company's experience with millions of industrial insurance policy holders, Dr. Turner revealed.

TRAINS HALF OF DOCTORS

According to Dr. Turner, proof that Meharry Medical College is peculiarly well equipped to play a prominent part in the solution of this phase of our public health problem is to be found in the fact that this institution is already training more than half of all Negro medical tudent enrolled in Grade "A" medical schools in the United States.

Under its current endowment program, in connection with which the General Education Board of New York has made conditional grants totalling $3,700,000, it is expected further to increase the efficiency and the scope of service rendered by the college, he adds.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

T. B. FIELD WORKER—Miss S. Louise Algee of Wilberforce, Ohio, who has joined the staff of the National Tuberculosis Association as a special field worker on the Negro program.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Race Colleges Must Improve Student Health

JAN 2 1941

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — "The Negro institutions of higher learning should turn their efforts to the improvement of their student health programs," says Dr. Paul H. Cornely, associate professor of preventive medicine and public health at Howard University, in a recent publication.

Dr. Cornely's findings come as a finale to the discussion of health education as an urgent need in Negro colleges.

Referring to the 40,000 students in Negro institutions of higher learning, Dr. Cornely says interalia:

"The paucity of effective health education in this group plays an important part in its mortality and morbidity experience.

The Negro youth, who will eventually be a teacher in a one-room school in Summerville, S. C., or a clinic physician in a large plantation on the Mississippi delta, or a legislator in West Virginia or a minister in the piney woods of Georgia, or an insurance executive in North Carolina or a college president in Alabama, if he has been thoroughly imbued with health knowledge and has been taught full appreciation for good health habits, attitudes, ideals and good community health will certainly work diligently for more well equipped and approved hospitals, more and better trained physicians, nurses, and dentists, improvement of maternal and child welfare programs, healthier working facilities for his brother in industry, and bigger budgetary allowances for health department in his community."

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
February 9, 1941

Death rates of Negro mothers because of pregnancy and childbirth have declined from 139 per 10,000 births in 1918 to 85 in 1938, according to the Census Bureau. During the same period deaths of white mothers from the same causes have declined from 89 to 38.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Rural Birth Rate Far Ahead Of Deaths

MAR 2 8 1941

"Births in rural areas are currently running ahead of deaths by at least 400,000 annually," says Howard R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the 1940 Yearbook of Agriculture.

"If our excess farm population remains on the land, it will demand employment of some sort. In part, this may take the form of producing goods and services for home use. But the old ideal of a completely self-sufficing farm economy is vanishing, if it has not already vanished, before the rising tide of urbanization; accompanying this urbanization is an abandonment of the old shibboleth of thrift and an acknowledgment of the great gulf between the nature of public spending and that of private spending. The constant infiltration of urban traits into the action and thinking of farm people is one of the most striking characteristics of contemporary rural life."

MAR 2 8 1941

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 20, 1941

SPAN OF LIFE

Please give me information on the length of the life spans of men and women. Which lives the longer, according to statistics, a man or a woman?—Mildred Parker, Lawrenceville.

The complete expectation of life at birth is 59.12 for white males and 62.67 for white females. At the end of one year of life, the expectancy is 62.04 for white males; 64.93 for white females. At birth, the expectation of life is 47.5 for Negro males; 49.5 for Negro females.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Do Ye Also Unto Them"

When President Roosevelt staged his first Birthday Party Celebration this writer led in encouraging participation. Several hundred dollars were raised at a monster dance conducted on the Eastside and turned over to the Infantile Paralysis Foundation. Similar affairs were staged by Negroes over the state and nation.

But interest among Negroes died when it was exposed no provision had been made to provide treatment for Negroes at Warm Springs, Georgia, and we must confess our personal disgust when discovery of these facts proved as indicated above.

JAN 18 1941

But times have changed. The trustees of the fund two years ago decided to build at Tuskegee a unit of the Foundation devoted solely to the treatment of Negroes suffering from this dread disease. Wednesday this new model hospital was formally dedicated. It means that the Foundation has not only spent $16,350 in erecting this building but will spend an equal amount in equiping it. It means that at least $50,000 annually will be spent by the Foundation in the maintainance of this great institution. It means that across a period of years millions of dollars will be spent in an organized way in the interest of Negro health.

We say this because we know of the deep seated resentment that rested in the hearts of all Negroes who joined in that first enthusiastic effort, and we feel that unless these righteously indignant citizens see the necessity of rejoining this gigantic effort to curb a serious malady existing within the body of the nation, many well-meaning Negroes will be cutting off their nose to spite their face.

The fact that those having charge of the fund did not at the outset see the full picture in American life, but later had a change of mind is a challenge to you. If white people who have this great humanitarian effort in charge can afford, and have the wisdom to change, what about you? Are white people more flexible than you? Are Negroes a small piece of granite in American life?

The Black Dispatch intends to lend all support possible to this effort. The real truth is that the Negroes who continued to support the effort at the time when there was no return coming to Negroes are the individuals responsible for the right-about face of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation. The folk who refused to assist did not contribute to the transition that has come.

The program of health is one in which both white and black should participate here in America, and with the same sort of zest and interest. If an infecteous disease roams in the Negro community it will recognize no segregation lines for the winds know nothing of Jim Crow, and visa versa if there is poisionous virus in the blood of one it is only a matter of time before it will course through the veins of the other race.

It ought be obvious to all who have discourse to reason that a program of health should be supported. Some day science will conquer the ravages of infantile paralysis. Some day your son or your daughter, or you, may be stricken with this dread disease. Down through the centuries comes ringing the exclamation "Am I my brother's Keeper." Today you may be healthy and well, but tomorrow, if adversity and sickness enters your home, do you want to be living in a world where no one feels the care of another?", or would you rather be living in a place where everybody has a care, and shoulders responsibility?

We want to repeat; the changed attitude of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation is a challenge to the American Negro. The trains of Justice and Fair Play run on two way tracks. Dollars from the American Negro should go into the Infantile Paralysis Fund. Reach down in your pocket and make a contribution. Decide between now and the 30th day of January that on the ball team of life you are going to quit "catching" and start "pitching".

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Nearly One Out Of 12 Negro Babies In U. S. Dies Soon After Birth

Dr. Baker Cites Figures In Telling Of Efforts To Improve Health In State

BY DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer
(Written For The Associated Press)

Every year, we are told by Dr. Elizabeth C. Tandy, of the Children's Bureau, more than 260,000 Negro babies are born in the United States, and every year, 21,000 of these—nearly one out of every 12—die.

In Alabama, we learn from the latest vital statistics reports, 23,486 Negro babies were born in 1939, and of this number, 1,817—approximately one out of every 13—died before reaching their first birthday.

In addition to these approximately 17,000 stillbirths occur every year among Negroes, and 2,300 Negro mothers die every year as a result of conditions directly due to pregnancy and childbirth. In Alabama in 1939, Negro stillbirths numbered 1,424, while 185 Negro women died in this state from puerperal causes during the same year. Surprisingly enough, during that 12-month period there were more than 74 deaths from this cause in this state for every 10,000 total births. The white rate was only 47.5 per 10,000 total births—more than 36 per cent lower.

The South has long been known as the land of the Negro. The three states occupying first, second and third places on the basis of Negro population are all Southern states—Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. In view of this fact, it is not surprising that more than four-fifths of all Negro babies born in the United States in an average year are born in the South.

Eight Southern states—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas and Virginia—have more than 10,000 live Negro births every year. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, the two Carolinas and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia, more than one live birth out of every four is that of a Negro baby.

With so many Negro babies being born in Alabama, the State Department of Health is devoting particular attention to the effort to save the lives of Negro infants and mothers.

JUN 10 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINDS ALARMING RATE OF SOCIAL DISEASES AMONG ARMY DRAFTEES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25—The increased number of syphillis cases in army draftees probably will result in drastic action to improve the situation, Brigadier General Tom Frazier adjutant general of Tennessee warned today.

General Frazier reported today that one of each six white draftees examined and one of three Negro draftees in the four principal counties of the state had the disease.

The rate in the rural areas of the state was much lower, he said.

Hamilton county, (Chattanooga), was reported as the county with the highest incident rate of the disease by the adjutant general.

Davidson county, (Nashville) was second and Shelby county, (Memphis) was third and Knox county, (Knoxville), fourth.

General Frazier said the Army induction centers had been advised to induct men with gonorrhea on the theory they could be treated better by army physicians.

He said the incident rate of this disease was high among whites and Negroes, but added it could be controlled more easily.

He listed as the cause for the high syphillis rate in the major cities, the fact that all four major cities of the state had more or less "well defined red light districts in both the white and black sections."

OCT 25 1941

OCT 25 1941

Time
Chicago, Illinois

MEDICINE

Health in Camp

Fifty U.S. soldiers in 100,000 had pneumonia in August, ten had measles, 35 mumps. Never before has the U.S. Army enjoyed such magnificent health. But two black facts were not included in the report issued by the War Department last week: 1) the venereal-disease rate in the Army is rising, 2) the amount of mental disease the Army is causing officers great concern.

Credit. During the past year, civilians have bandied tales about whole platoons drowning, dozens of draftees killing themselves, epidemics of infantile paralysis and meningitis engulfing camps, soldiers falling into pits of rattlesnakes. These rumors are false. The facts:

▶ There have been no deaths from snakebite.

▶ Although there were rumors of a wave of suicides at Fort Dix, N.J., only one soldier killed himself. Before 1940, the Army suicide rate was 35 per 100,000; since the draft it is 13, a rate lower than that of the general population (15 per 100,000).

▶ Since the war in Europe there have been twelve cases of polio, twenty of meningitis in the U.S. Army. This is far lower than the rate among the civilian population.

▶ The accident rate has climbed from an annual peacetime normal of 112 per 1,000 soldiers to 162. (Civilian rate about 71.) But Army officials hope it will decline in a short while. Reason: many green men are handling mechanized equipment.

▶ The regular Army doctors are far superior to those of World War I, although still not as good on the average as the men in civilian hospitals. There is a shortage of nurses, but the Federal Government has just appropriated $1,250,000 for training them.

▶ In small camps hastily constructed the hospitals are little more than shacks. But Congress recently set aside $150,000,000 for a hospital-expansion program. Old buildings will be enlarged; new ones will be built in small towns where defense projects are under way for the use of both civilians and soldiers. Many of the hospitals will be planned for permanent use, depending on the need of the community. A great difficulty is the present shortage of equipment. Although hospitals have Class A rating on the priorities list, steel beds in quantity are almost impossible to get. So are many instruments, including most of the 'scopes, formerly imported from Germany.

Debit. No one knows how many psychotics are in the Army. Those who are incapacitated occupy about 2.7% of the beds in Army hospitals. Since psychiatric induction exams are brief and not always conducted by specialists, it is difficult for doctors to sort out all the mental cases. Chief headache: every psychotic soldier costs the Government $25,000 in care and pensions.

Somewhat different is the problem of venereal disease. In 1917, Army doctors had to accept men who were infected with syphilis and gonorrhea; today all men inducted are perfectly healthy, yet venereal disease, particularly gonorrhea, is now the Army's most serious medical problem. Many private physicians growl that their former patients—men who went to camp healthy—became infected within six months. At present the Army rate is close to that of the civilian population, as it tends to reflect the civilian rate in each neighborhood. Selective service examination figures vary from Florida (53.5 syphilitics per 1,000 white men, 380 per 1,000 Negroes) to Connecticut (1.4 per 1,000). Highest rates are in the South; lowest in New England and the north central states.

Control of venereal disease remains difficult, although soldiers can buy preventive kits and ten-cent sheaths at camp stores. All men are supposed to report to camp stations for treatment after exposure. But many do not take the trouble. Nor do they worry about the rule which provides for docking pay of infected men, or the possibility of court martial, at the discretion of the commanding officer, for unreported infection. The U.S. Public Health Service makes no bones about the fact that some Army officers, especially in the South, find it almost impossible to enforce sanitary rules. In some camps, soldiers are shown educational movies (*see p. 82*).

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, a devout Catholic, believes that the only solution to the problem is for soldiers to remain continent. He would like to see pretty girls hired for recreation jobs in Army camps, for he thinks that soldiers are starved for companionship, not for sex.

Many doctors favor declaring red-light districts out of bounds. Under the May Act, passed last June, the Secretary of War can fix zones in which prostitution is a Federal offense. So far Secretary Stimson has done nothing. Probably the law will be enforced only in sections where local officials refuse to do their own cleaning up. Another difficulty: like the Army, prostitutes have become mechanized. They move around in cars and trailers, can't be put off Federal roads.

SEP 22 1941

Columbia S C Record
September 22, 1941

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Communities on the east coast are experiencing an unusually severe end-of-the-season siege of mosquitoes. The prevalence of large numbers of mosquitoes is due to a prolonged dry spell which has resulted in a lowering of streams leaving many stagnant pools which make excellent breeding grounds for the insects.

"At the moment," says Dr. Huntington Williams, Health Commissioner of the city of Baltimore, "mosquitoes are no health problem—just a nuisance." The nuisance, however, is particularly severe because the mosquitoes are unusually small and are able to filter into homes even through 16-mesh screen.

While the type of mosquito now making life miserable for residents of east coast cities may not be dangerous, this is by no means true of all mosquitoes. Among the communicable diseases transmitted by various types of mosquitoes are: Anthrax, dangue, filariasis malaria, and yellow fever. There is some evidence that encephalitis, commonly called sleeping sickness, may also be transmitted by mosquitoes but this has not been definitely established.

Malaria, among the mosquito borne diseases, is the one of greatest concern to health authorities. Malaria occurs in the United States along the coastal plain from Connecticut to Texas, in the lower Mississippi Valley, and in California and Oregon. It is a serious problem in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Seasonal peaks of various types of the disease occur in early summer and early autumn. It occurs more frequently among children than among adults, among Negro children more frequently than among white children, but is usually less severe among Negroes than among whites.

Aside from blood transfusions and the common use of a hypodermic syringe (as by drug addicts), the only mode of transmission of malaria is by the bite of an infected female anopheles mosquito. The mosquito is infected by biting a person who is suffering from acute or chronic malaria. The malaria parasite develops in the body of the mosquito for 10 to 14 days after which time it appears in her saliva and may be transmitted to other persons she attacks. The anopheles mosquito may be recognized by its characteristic position while at rest—head dowward.

It is essential in preventing the spread of malaria that anopheles mosquitoes be prevented from biting persons known to be suffering from the disease by screening or otherwise. Personal protection from malaria may be afforded by screening and the use of mosquito nets. General measures for the control of malaria include the destruction of mosquitoes and their breeding places.

The possible introduction of yellow fever into the United States with the ever increasing speed of air travel is causing increasing concern among health authorities. Destruction of mosquitoes and surveillance of passengers and crews on planes from infected areas of South America and Africa is advocated by heath authorities.

Most successful anti-mosquito campaigns rely chiefly on destruction of breeding places. In natural bodies of water which serve no useful purpose, mosquito breeding may be permanently eliminated by suitable drainage, or it may be temporarily controlled by the application of larvicides. Ponds and lakes which cannot be drained may be rendered inhospitable to mosquito larvae by clearing away the vegetation along the shore line and in the shallows, thus depriving the insects of necessary shelter, or by repeated applications of larvicides. Fluctuation of the water level is also effective. Small ponds where vegetation is kept at a minimum may be stocked with "top minnows" which will eat mosquito larvae under favorable conditions.

On the east coast, particularly successful anti-mosquito campaigns have been carried out during recent years on Cape Cod and in New Jersey with assistance contributed by the federal government through W P A.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Half Of Nation's Young Manhood Physically And Mentally Defective

PHYSICAL examinations incident to the draft reveal that half of America's youth are unfit mentally or physically for army service.

This disgraceful condition does not obtain in some parts of the world where living standards are low, but in the United States of America, where admittedly the standard of living is the highest in the world.

This condition does not obtain only among the economically poor people of the United States, but is contributed to by young men from the finest families in the nation, irrespective of race or color.

We agree with President Roosevelt that such a high percentage of mentally and physically unfit young men constitute "an indictment of America."

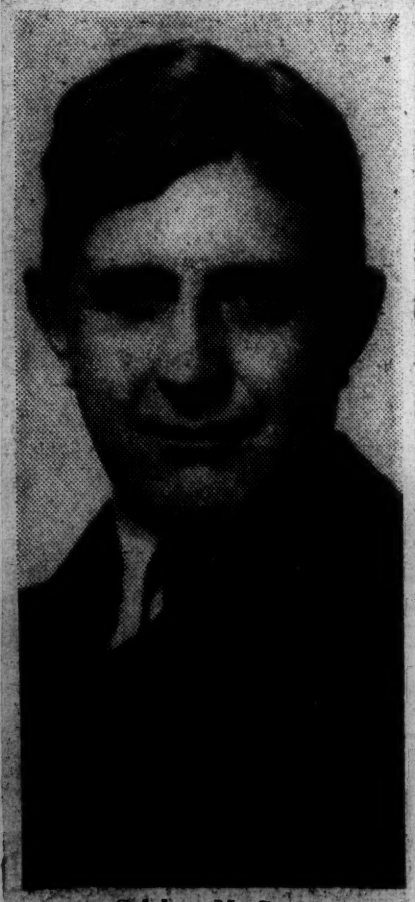
State and municipal authorities are going to be called upon to join with the United States Public Health Service in remedying this disgraceful situation. America can no more exist half sick and half well than it could half slave and half free.

OCT 18 1941

OCT 18 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Three-Year Health Study Of U. S. Agencies Planned



Selskar M. Gunn

Phyfe

OCT 15 1941

A three-year study of the activities of all private health agencies in the United States, designed to increase their effectiveness, will be undertaken by the National Health Council under a special grant of $75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Kendall Emerson, president of the council. The council has served for the last two decades as a clearing house for national voluntary organizations promoting better health.

Dr. Emerson added that great strides had been made in health education in the last twenty or thirty years and that the American public had come to understand that it is much more economical, as well as far more humane, to prevent disease than to cure it.

"Communities throughout the country have built up many excellent private health services devoted to the prevention of illness," he said, "and we have reached a point where it seems desirable to appraise this whole field of endeavor in order that our efforts may be even more effective."

A supplementary statement by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chairman of a special committee of the council which has been planning the study, said it was appropriate that the Rockefeller Foundation should finance it, because it was the foundation's support that made possible the establishment of the council in 1921 and because the foundation has been interested in various council activities.

Dr. Dublin also announced that the foundation had met the council's request to grant a leave of absence to its vice president, Selskar M. Gunn, an authority on public health problems, to direct the study. Mr. Gunn returned to America recently after a long stay abroad as director of the European headquarters of the Rockefeller Foundation in Paris, now closed because of the war. Earlier he was in charge of the foundation's program of rural reconstruction in China.

OCT 15 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FORWARD STEP IN MEDICINE

OCT 21 1941

Under the auspices of the Associated Hospitals, originators of the three-cents-a-day plan for hospital care in this country, Dr. S. S. Goldwater's Community Ward Service Plan has been organized to render both medical and hospital care at a rate of $12 a year for single persons with incomes of not more than $1,200 a year and $27 a year for families with incomes of not more than $1,680 a year. By the end of the month about sixty-five voluntary and proprietary hospitals will have expressed their willingness to conduct an important, democratic experiment which has been too long delayed and which is bound to have its influence on State governments. It is a tribute to the medical statesmanship of Dr. Goldwater, president of the Associated Hospitals, that the greatest community of the Western Hemisphere is at last able to embark upon so fine an adventure.

No radical departure from principles on which organized medicine has always insisted is involved. The family doctor sends his patient to any hospital on the list with which he may be affiliated. Hence there is free choice of physician. This is something new in wards, which have been barred to the Associated Hospitals in these parts. It would be astonishing indeed if the plan is not modified in the light of actual practice. But a brave beginning has been made in bringing the best that medical science has to offer to a large class which has always been willing to pay and which has hitherto fallen between the two stools represented by the best in private practice and the free clinics.

OCT 21 1941

The wider distribution of medicine and surgery at low cost can hardly succeed without the approval of organized medicine. It is gratifying to report that the medical societies where the hospitals are located have considered Dr. Goldwater's plan with open minds and have approved it in principle. And so with the medical boards of the hospitals themselves. The metropolitan area is now in a position to demonstrate how private initiative can cope with a problem which has been accentuated by the wholesale rejections of draft boards and which has engaged the attention of philanthropic, medical and health organizations throughout the country.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

THE DRAFT

Hernia Is No Excuse

The U.S. Government, alarmed by the draft's showing—that half the nation's young men are ill-toothed, nearsighted, addlepated or otherwise unfit—last week took steps to improve the physique of U.S. manhood. The start of the cure was announced by Franklin Roosevelt.

Of 900,000 already rejected for military service as physically or mentally substandard, 200,000 have been certified by draft-board physicians as mendable cases. On these 200,000 the first work will be done. They will be sent willy-nilly, said the President, to private doctors and dentists for treatment of eyes, teeth, hernias, venereal diseases, etc. As soon as they are fit, they will be immediately certified for military service.

OCT 20 1941

But thousands of the other rejected recruits will never see military service. They have defects that, by Army standards, are irreparable. Example: the Army prefers to enlist no false-toothed men (but will keep soldiers who, like Grant and Washington, use store teeth later).

Naturally the Army wants no men with tuberculosis, chronic heart diseases, mental diseases. But the Selective Service System indicated that there would be treatment for some who will never be physically capable for full military service. What Government agency would give it was not stated. Presumably it would be NYA or CCC or both. Thus a big slice of defense funds would be spent to build up noncombatants as well as fighting men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Urge Intensification Of Efforts To Improve Health Of U. S. Race Population

JAN 18 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. 17 (SNS) — "From the standpoint of national health, it is essential that we intensify our efforts to improve the health of our Negro population," writes Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service to Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College in this city.

"This group (the Negroes)," Dr. Parran continues, "suffers an abnormally high disease and death rate from many preventable causes To improve the health of the Negroes, it is important to utilize more fully the services of additional Negro physicians, dentists and nurses."

Dr. Parran, who is a member of the national committee sponsoring the current endowment program of Meharry Medical College, holds firmly to the theory that the Negro, as a race, is in no particular sense more susceptible to disease than is his white neighbor, and that disease incidence and high mortality rate in the Negro group will lend themselves to correction if the Negro can receive sanitary protection and medical treatment comparable to those enjoyed by the whites, at a cost within his means.

This view of the situation is also taken by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, 3rd vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who had made a study covering the last thirty years based upon the company's experience with millions of industrial insurance policy holders, Dr. Turner revealed.

According to Dr. Turner, proof that Meharry Medical College is peculiarly well equipped to play a prominent part in the solution of this phase of our public health problem is to be found in the fact that this institution is already training more than half of all Negro medical students enrolled in Grade "A" medical schools in the United States.

Under its current endowment program, in connection with which the General Education Board of New York has made conditional grants totalling $3,7000,000, it is expected further to increase the efficiency and the scope of service rendered by the college, he adds.

Louisville, Miss. Journal
March 7, 1941

The death rate of Negro babies under one year of age has declined from 192 per 1000 births in 1915 to 77.9 in 1938, according to the Census Bureau. During the same period the death rate of white babies under one year has declined from 98 to 47.1

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Still Another Plague

MAR 29 1941

A QUARTER of a century ago health authorities were certain that tuberculosis was going to exterminate the American Negro. Mortality was alarmingly high, and is still high, but not quite so alarming. Controls were gradually applied and the death rate from tuberculosis has gradually declined. Despite this progress, it will require about two more decades to bring the Negro death rate down to where the white rate is at the present time, unless preventive measures and facilities for treatment are provided on a much larger scale than is now the case.

MAR 29 1941

To join the Great White Plague has come another, and still greater plague. During recent years it has been discovered, through the United States Public Health Service and State Medical Departments that syphilis is now the great destroyer. Here, too, health authorities have begun to apply controls and the next few years should bring encouraging results.

The high incidence of this disease among members of the race has been known for some time, but is revealed in newer and more startling aspects by the Virginia Health Department's report of five month's operation of the law requiring premarital tests. Of 4,324 colored persons who applied for marriage licenses 497 were found to have been infected with the disease. That is a ratio of 13 per cent among people who are sufficiently conscious socially to wish to enter the state of matrimony. These are people who are ready to embark upon the high purpose of augmenting family life. What of those who never think of family life or of mating in the legal sense?

In contrast to the minority race's 13 per cent infection white persons examined under the pre-marital law showed an incidence of less than one per cent. Allowing for inaccuracies in such a check on relative percentage such as keener awareness of the violent nature of the disease by white persons and a definite hesitancy about marrying in the presence of it, nothing is apparent that would not make the prevalence of the disease among Negroes out of all proportion and alarming in all of its aspects.

MAR 29 1941

The problem requires a greater degree of cooperation on the part of social agencies with the State and Federal health authorities. A plague so destructive of the State's human resources requires stronger legal remedies in the hands of health authorities. This has already been demonstrated through five months operation of the law requiring premarital tests for syphilis. Social agencies enter the picture as educational mediums and scouters for breeding spots and spreaders of the disease. The church could help by establishing "'moral clinics". In the high schools and colleges the mask of false modesty which has hidden the terrors of syphilis from young people could be removed and lectures on the subject could become a part of a course in hygiene.

Syphilis is bred chiefly in unhygienic living. Slums are incubators of the first order. Bad housing lends itself to the spread of the disease. So does immorality, wherever it is found. There are in these days entirely too many opportunities for people to acquire bad habits and to cultivate bad morals. There are not sufficient control and limitation upon the licensing of night clubs and other places where the sale of intoxicating drinks lends itself to licentiousness. The checking of the syphilis plague is a job in which the government itself will have to take a hand in eradication at its prolific sources.

MAR 29 1941

Then, the Negro doctor must be integrated within the Federal and State programs for the eradication of the disease in a much larger measure than is now true. On account of social conditions with which the health authorities are familiar the Negro doctor is the only doctor that is in intimate touch with all phases of Negro life. If he shared in proper ratio in the program undoubtedly more salutary results would flow from it. But there are approximately 3,000 Negro doctors in the country

MAR 29 1941

22-1941

GENERAL

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Urge Intensification Of Efforts To Improve Health Of U. S. Race Population

JAN 18 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — "From the standpoint of national health, it is essential that we intensify our efforts to improve the health of our Negro population," writes Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service to Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College in this city.

"This group (the Negroes)," Dr. Parran continues, "suffers an abnormally high disease and death rate from many preventable causes To improve the health of the Negroes, it is important to utilize more fully the services of additional Negro physicians, dentists and nurses."

Dr. Parran, who is a member of the national committee sponsoring the current endowment program of Meharry Medical College, holds firmly to the theory that the Negro, as a race, is in no particular sense more susceptible to disease than is his white neighbor, and that disease incidence and high mortality rate in the Negro group will lend themselves to correction if the Negro can receive sanitary protection and medical treatment comparable to those enjoyed by the whites, at a cost within his means.

This view of the situation is also taken by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, 3rd vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who had made a study covering the last thirty years based upon the company's experience with millions of industtrial insurance policy holders, Dr. Turner revealed.

According to Dr. Turner, proof that Meharry Medical College is peculiarly well equipped to play a prominent part in the solution of this phase of our public health problem is to be found in the fact that this institution is already training more than half of all Negro medical students enrolled in Grade "A" medical schools in the United States.

Under its current endowment program, in connection with which the General Education Board of New York has made conditional grants totalling $3,7000,000, it is expected further to increase the efficiency and the scope of service rendered by the college, he adds.

Louisville. Miss. Journal
March 7, 1941

The death rate of Negro babies under one year of age has declined from 192 per 1000 births in 1915 to 77.9 in 1938, according to the Census Bureau. During the same period the death rate of white babies under one year has declined from 98 to 47.1.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Still Another Plague

MAR 29 1941

A QUARTER of a century ago health authorities were certain that tuberculosis was going to exterminate the American Negro. Mortality was alarmingly high, and is still high, but not quite so alarming. Controls were gradually applied and the death rate from tuberculosis has gradually declined. Despite this progress, it will require about two more decades to bring the Negro death rate down to where the white rate is at the present time, unless preventive measures and facilities for treatment are provided on a much larger scale than is now the case.

MAR 29 1941

To join the Great White Plague has come another, and still greater plague. During recent years it has been discovered, through the United States Public Health Service and State Medical Departments that syphilis is now the great destroyer. Here, too, health authorities have begun to apply controls and the next few years should bring encouraging results.

The high incidence of this disease among members of the race has been known for some time, but is revealed in newer and more startling aspects by the Virginia Health Department's report of five month's operation of the law requiring premarital tests. Of 4,324 colored persons who applied for marriage licenses 497 were found to have been infected with the disease. That is a ratio of 13 per cent among people who are sufficiently conscious socially to wish to enter the state of matrimony. These are people who are ready to embark upon the high purpose of augmenting family life. What of those who never think of family life or of mating in the legal sense?

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MAR 29 1941

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Syphilis is bred chiefly in unhygienic living. Slums are incubators of the first order. Bad housing lends itself to the spread of the disease. So does immorality, wherever it is found. There are in these days entirely too many opportunities for people to acquire bad habits and to cultivate bad morals. There are not sufficient control and limitation upon the licensing of night clubs and other places where the sale of intoxicating drinks lends itself to licentiousness. The checking of the syphilis plague is a job in which the government itself will have to take a hand in eradication at its prolific sources.

MAR 29 1941

Then, the Negro doctor must be integrated within the Federal and State programs for the eradication of the disease in a much larger measure than is now true. On account of social conditions with which the health authorities are familiar the Negro doctor is the only doctor that is in intimate touch with all phases of Negro life. If he shared in proper ratio in the program undoubtedly more salutary results would flow from it. But there are approximately 3,000 Negro doctors in the country who are shut out from any participation in the organized program. Our doctors have made a large contribution to the reduction of mortality from tuberculosis. They can render greater service in the eradication of syphilis if permitted to do so. They can do only so much in private practice. They must be fortified by the organized health machinery of the Federal and State governments. This is an elementary factor in any successful health campaign among Negroes.

MAR 29 1941

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
June 2, 1941

Infant Mortality

It is a familiar fact that the South has a higher birth rate than other sections of the United States. Perhaps the fact is not familiar enough, however, that the Southern states rank among the highest in infant mortality rates. Our record in this respect is not a good one.

Figures recently released by the Census Bureau show that there was an improvement in the nation as a whole in infant mortality in 1939 as compared with 1938. Deaths of infants less than one year old, exclusive of stillbirths, numbered 108,846 in 1939, as against 116,702 in 1938. This represented a reduction from 51 to 48 in the ratio per 1,000 live births. In the last 10 years this ratio has fallen from 68 to 48.

Oregon is credited with the lowest infant death rate, 35.5. Thirteen other states have rates of less than 40 per 1,000 live births. These states and their rates are: Minnesota, 35.8; Connecticut, 35.9; Nebraska, 36.5; Washington, 36.8; Massachusetts, 37; Illinois, 38; New Jersey, 38.7; Iowa, 38.8; New York, 39.3; Rhode Island, 39.4; Kansas, 39.4; Indiana, 39.5, and Utah, 39.5.

Eighteen states and the District of Columbia had infant death rates of from 40 to 50 in 1939, and the 17 remaining states, including most of the Southern states, had rates ranging from 50 to 109. These states and their rates are: New Mexico, 109; Arizona, 94.3; Texas, 67; South Carolina, 66.2; Louisiana, 63; Virginia, 60.9; Alabama, 59.9; North Carolina, 59.2; Georgia, 58.4; Florida, 56.4; Mississippi, 56.2; Colorado, 54.8; West Virginia, 54.7; Tennessee, 53.9; Kentucky, 52.6; Maine, 52.4, and Maryland, 50.3.

The average for the entire United States was 48, for the white population 44.3, for Negroes 73.2, and for other races 97.2. The higher rates for Negroes and for other races, of course, account largely for the higher rates in the Southern states and in such states as New Mexico and Arizona, where the Indian population is relatively large.

The factors chiefly responsible for the high rate in the South include ignorance, lack of adequate medical and hospital care and faulty diets due to poverty. Such conditions as these require time to correct, but Southerners should not be satisfied until they have brought the South's record in infant mortality into line with the average for the rest of the country. If the South is able to do this, it will find that at the same time it will be bringing itself into line with the rest of the country in many other economic respects.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY 3 1941

Pursuit Of Democracy

SURVEY FINDS HEALTH PROGRAM IN RACE COLLEGES APPALLING

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

QUIETLY and effectively for the past five years, the School of Medicine of Howard university has acted as the spearhead of a movement to stimulate health activity in Negro colleges. The scope and importance of this project are measured by the fact that there are nearly 40,000 students enrolled in 110 Negro colleges. Financial support has been provided by the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Social Hygiene Association. The moving spirit is the brilliant and indefatigible scholar in public health, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, of the Howard Medical School.

Miss McKenzie

A survey has been made of 54 Negro colleges since 1938. The findings of the tour of inspection have been recorded in a frank and startling report, which appeared in the April issue of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION. To say that the health programs in most Negro colleges are appallingly inadequate is mild understatement.

THESE are a few of the salient facts: Not one institution with a population of 500 or more students employed a full-time physician. The majority of Negro colleges are located in southern communities where hospital facilities are non-existent and the equipment of college infirmaries is scant or utterly lacking.

Entrance health examinations consist very generally of a superficial medical inspection, which omits the clinical tests for tuberculosis, social disease, diabetes and faulty vision. College administrators have failed to accept what is properly their responsibility, namely, follow-up medical care. Schools offering courses in health instruction to students usually do not make them compulsory and the subject often is not taught with a real understanding of its social significance and future value to Negro students as to-morrow's teachers in the rural south.

SANITATION

The physical environment of many Negro college students harks back to medieval standards of sanitation. Men's dormitories were found to be filled with dirt and trash, soiled linen covered their beds, poor plumbing or none at all contributed to the lack of cleanliness, as did the lack of effective supervision. Frequently, two or three students occupied the bed. In the interests of outmoded restrictions, lights are turned off by 11 p. m., forcing students to study in hallways. Usually the only source of light is from a ceiling bulb of low wattage. Consequently, eye-strain develops into an acute problem.

THAT Negro colleges serve atrocious meals is axiomatic and has long ben a standard campus joke. The survey revealed these sample meals, which lack protective foods and contain a superabundance of carbohydrates:

Mid-day meal: Boloney sandwiches and tea.

Evening meal: Creamed potatoes and applesauce.

Mid-day meal: Beans, cornbread and apple pie.

Evening meal: Bread, salmon croquettes, dressing, spaghetti and beans.

LACK OF INTEREST

THE inadequancy of health activities on Negro College campuses is considered to be due to a lack of interest on the part of college administrators, insufficient budgetary allowances, lack of trained personnel and a failure to organize and utilize facilities and services available.

Several constructive steps have been taken to ameliorate conditions. A report and suggestions were sent to the president of every college visited during the survey. A monthly bulletin known as the College Health Review, including the latest developments in this field, is sent to all college administrators, physical education instructors and health teachers. A consultation service is maintained at Howard University to help in solving individual campus health problems. For the past three years, regional conferences, representing about 15 States, have been held to keep alive a sustained and informed interest. A National Student Health Association, composed of college health workers in Negro institutions has been formed and has been subscribed to by 35 colleges.

MAY 31 1941

PROGRESS SHOWN

A VARIED program under wise leadership has shown encouraging progress. Conditions have improved, even without drastic reorganization or budget increase. State Health Departments and local Tuberculosis Associations are taking an interest and lending laboratory facilities as well as other aid. Probably the yearly student health fee should be raised to $10 per student, a really sound basis for a good service. The entire program is a form of social insurance which must be given the continued sympathetic understanding and cooperation which college presidents have thus far demonstrated. We have been late in realizing that the primary object of education is health. We begin to learn that "to serve well one must be well."

Monroe, Ga., News
July 15, 1941

THERE'S A REASON

Having learned that Dr. R. C. Martin had made a statement relative to the perfection of the teeth of negroes, as compared to those of whites, summoned to examination for selective service, we interviewed him. The very excellent dentist attributes this difference largely to the negroes' habit of eating harder foods and the elimination of so much sweets. May whites profit.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NOV 25 1941

The Care of Syphilis

THE recent ruling providing for syphilis tests for all civil service candidates has provoked considerable comment. There are many who approve the move. But there are also a large number of people who heartily disapprove and openly criticize it as an insulting reflection on all concerned.

These latter probably won't like our stand on the matter but we are inclined to view the ruling with favor. In fact, we might go so far as to say that the strength of their protest helps to convince us we're right.

Even the most rock-ribbed opponents of open discussion of social diseases have been unable to disprove the value of frankness in public education as an aid in the campaign against those diseases. Analyze the arguments of a great majority of these opponents and they will be found to be rooted more in the old-fashioned idea of shameful secrecy than in any up-to-date principles.

NOV 25 1941

The, fact that so many people still regard the open discussion of syphilis as wrong indicates only that the public education campaign to help eliminate social diseases has not yet progressed to its most effective stage.

Very recently official figures were cited which showed a definite decrease in cases of syphilis. Today there are countless thousands who have been and are being educated and trained to know what syphilis is and how it may be avoided.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

FIGHT ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

JAN 4 1941

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY appeals are going out to aid the fight on infantile paralysis by supporting the celebration of the President's birthday with balls. These appeals are being sent to all citizens without regard to race or color. When this campaign was first inaugurated, The New York Age called attention to the fact that Negroes were denied admission to the Warm Springs, Ga., Hospital to which the money raised from these balls was largely given.

JAN 4 1941

Because of the state law which keeps the races separate in Georgia, it was pointed out that nothing could be done to correct this situation at Warm Springs but a part of the funds were set aside some three years ago for the erection of a national paralysis hospital for Negroes at Tuskegee Institute. Very little has been heard about the progress of the program at Tuskegee since that time.

However, part of the funds raised annually are now used in established regional and local hospitals for this purpose, since many patients haven't the financial resources to travel south for treatment. Local hospitals for the treatment of infantile paralysis can prevent discrimination because of race in some of the Northern cities and states.

JAN 4 1941

In our opinion Chairman Keith Morgan and his national committee conducting the fight this year could get greater support from the Negro population of the country if announcement was made of the disposition of the funds to be raised, and especially as it relates to how Negroes share in it.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

TO IMPROVE HEALTH

"To improve the health of the Negroes, it is important to utilize more fully the services of additional Negro physicians, dentists and nurses."

JAN 17 1941

So says Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service, writing to Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College.

The surgeon general, being a physician, naturally thinks of improving health from the standpoint of his profession. There can be no argument whatever, as to the value of physicians, dentists, and nurses when it comes to looking after the health of individuals. There can be no argument with regard to the amount of good conscientious members of these professions are doing in keeping people from getting sick.

But, too often, communities and the nation put more stress on looking after the health of people AFTER they get sick than they do on doing the less expensive things that will prevent sickness.

JAN 17 1941

For instance, in Nashville, thousands of Negroes are kept sick, and rendered susceptible to sickness because this city does not provide sewers in a great area in which Negroes are segregated. That is a condition that ought to be against the law. It very probably would be found to be against the law, if anybody would take the trouble to lay the facts before our higher courts. These people undoubtedly are getting taxed for sewers and are not getting them.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

54 Studies In Connection With T.B. Made By WPA

JAN 17 1941

The Tuberculosis Committee of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee announced that fifty-four studies in connection with tuberculosis have been made throughout the country by Professional Service Division of the WPA, according to a report issued by Jessamine S. Whitney, statistician of the National Tuberculosis Association. Miss Whitney said that these projects did not include such work as sanatorium construction.

Much work was done in studies of mortality and morbidity. Fifteen studies were made in this category. Other projects undertaken were tuberculin and X-ray surveys, studies of living conditions, follow-up of various sanatorium and clinic records, and experimental work in physiology and chemistry.

Three of these studies were made in New York and are of great interest to Negroes. One is on "Tuberculosis statistics for New York City and surrounding metropolitan area daeth rates, cases per death, number treated, diagnosis on admission to sanatoria, ratio of beds to deaths, etc."; another is an "analysis of data from the records of 1,000 tuberculosis cases in clinics and hospitals in New York City to show average time under care, reason for discharge, etc.;" and the third is a summary of "mass surveys of tuberculosis case finding among relief recipients, students in schools and colleges, social groups, etc., in New York City."

JAN 17 1941

The first two are obtainable from the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, 386 Fourth avenue, and the last named is obtainable from the Department of Health of New York City, 125

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
February 11, 1941

Births of Negro babies have increased from 266,683 in 1928 to 270,060 in 1939, according to the Census. During the same eleven years, births of white babies increased only from 1,982,246 to 1,982,671.

Traveling Dental Clinic

JAN 3-19

A scene from the "Cottonfield Clinic" shows a temporary dental clinic under shade trees. In the center a woman patient sits in the dentist's chair and is about ot have a tooth filled.

Dr. Mary C. Wright of Boston is the dentist for the A. K. A. health project. A treadle furnishes power for her portable drill

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

CIAA Urges Passage of Health Bill

JAN 4 - 194

By ART CARTER

WASHINGTON

Backed by the full support of the CIAA, various groups and individuals interested in public health and physical education gathered forces, this week, to place pressure on a bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives designed to promote national preparedness through huge appropriation of funds for enlargement of the country's recreation program.

The bill, introduced by Representative Pius L. Schwert of Buffalo, N.Y., calls for appropriations of billions of dollars to make adequate provisions for health education, physical education and recreation in schools and colleges throughout the United States.

Proponents of the measure emphasize the point that the United States lost a great deal of manpower during the last World War through lack of public health training, and urge the government to take steps to prevent a repetition of such misfortune by enactment of the bill.

Davis Named

Edwin B. Henderson, head of the physical education department in Washington high schools, is one of the leaders in the movement to have the bill passed. Henderson, who is also author of the book, "The Negro in Sports," stresses the fact that the bill will open an avenue of employment for men trained in physical education.

Clarence W. Davis, Howard University professor, was named to head a CIAA committee of two, with Edward N. Wilson, registrar at Morgan State College, to act as the conference's representatives at Congressional hearings on the proposed measure.

Davis, speaking at the recent CIAA meeting in Richmond, Va., said the bill would completely revolutionize the physical education program to the extent that every trained graduate would be employed and mass instruction given under proper facilities. He further urged full support be given toward passage of the bill, through letters to Congressmen and petitions to Congress by groups and individuals.

Must Act Quickly

Henderson, who is working with the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation in the interest of the bill, will also act in conjunction with the CIAA group.

Cognizant of the importance of colored physical educators getting in on the ground floor, the CIAA voted Davis and Wilson full power to act in the best interests of the conference at the coming hearings, for which dates have not been arranged.

It is generally felt that the bill will be favorably considered, following the report of rejections in the recent selective service draft.

Prior to the first mobilization of eligibles, it had been estimated that ten per cent of the eligibles would not be physically fit for service. This figure was surpassed at the outset and at the present time the average rejection percentage is well above forty per cent of the total number of eligibles.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Opposition From South Disappears

JUN 14 1941

Appropriations To Enlarge Study Of Tuberculosis

JUN 14 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A total appropriation of $1,475,000 has been granted Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year 1942 in the Department of Labor-Federal Security Agency supply bill.

Commissioner John W. Studebaker, head of the FSA, and Congressman Malcolm C. Tarver (Dem.), Georgia, led in approval of equal rights and equal educational training opportunity for Negroes.

For nearly two decades Congressman Tarver has opposed the Howard University appropriations.

TUBERCULOSIS STUDY

Approximately $12,000 will be used to build up the staff of the Howard University School of Medicine. It is understood that the increase in personel will be directed largely to expanding the studies and treatments being made of tuberculosis among colored people.

Clinical studies and observations will be made in connection with the new tuberculosis annex to Freedmen's Hospital which was recently put into operation.

Howard received a total of 785,000. The sum of $58,000 was approved for salaries. The item for general expenses amounts to $204,000, a decrease of $3,600. The funds will also be sufficient for the employment of an additional instructor in electrical engineering.

The reduction results from the deferment by the House appropriations committee of an item for re-routing a direct-current feeder and the installation of a new conduit.

HOSPITAL GETS $690,000

Freedmen's hospital receives a total of $690,000. This sum represents an increase of $118,075 over the appropriation for the curernt fiscal year. However, it is $66,303 less than the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau.

An increase of$50,380 is allowed for salaries, the total being $414,000 in the salary item. For miscellaneous expenses, the amount is $276,000, an increase of $67,695.

NEEDED REPAIRS

The increase of $118,075 in the total appropriation will be used chiefly to staff the recently completed tuberculosis unit and to make the more pressing repairs and alterations recommended after a survey by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

It has also been suggested by Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Federal Security Agency, that the activities of Freedmen's Hospital be coordinated with those of public health hospitals. This arrangement, says Mr. McNutt, will be a distinct benefit to the hospital.

Pensacola, Fla Journal
June 27, 1941

Public Health Is Pushed

EXPANSION or establishment of programs to control venereal disease, tuberculosis and milk sanitation paced public health developments in the nation's larger cities during the last year and a half, the International City Manager's association has reported.

Information for the report was obtained from public health officials of the 92 cities over 100,000 population, who were asked to name the most important development in public health services in their cities.

Venereal disease control was named as the major public health service development in 19 cities. Pittsburgh and Oakland inaugurated syphilis control programs, Oakland and Omaha opened clinics, while Cleveland improved control techniques with emphasis on early diagnosis. Syracuse, N. Y., established a bureau of social hygiene and Seattle reorganized its venereal disease control program after a city-state-federal study. Control programs were expanded also by New York city, Cincinnati and San Diego.

Reorganization of tuberculosis diagnostic and clinic service, and the adding of hospital beds and development of "TB" nursing services for care of this disease were among developments in nine cities. Providence and Toledo recently started tuberculosis control programs, while Norfolk, Va., began testing both Negro and white high school students. Lowell, Mass., added new clinical equipment for diagnosis and X-ray treatment. Oakland set up a "TB" nursing program, and Pittsburgh added 165 beds to its sanatorium. Buffalo, Cleveland and New York city also expanded "TB" control programs.

Progress in milk control was reported by eight cities. Atlanta set up a bureau of milk control, South Bend enacted a Grade A milk ordinance, and Tacoma adopted a pasteurization law. Enforcement of Omaha's milk ordinance resulted in pasteurization of 96 per cent of all milk and cream sold; similar enforcement in Kansas City, Kan., increased from 51 to 85 per cent the amount of pasteurized milk sold. Boston, New York city and Oakland also reported milk control developments.

Mother-child care programs have been established by several cities within the last year and a half. Houston started pre-natal care classes for expectant mothers, and infant and pre-school conferences. Portland, Ore., is developing a pre-school hygiene program. San Diego expanded its clinical facilities for maternal and child hygiene. New Haven, Conn., developed a closer co-operation between its health department and the Visiting Nurse association on child and maternal health. Flint, Mich., instituted "well-baby" conferences.

Two cities—Baltimore and Los Angeles—reported development of a service for industrial hygiene, with Los Angeles establishing an industrial hygiene division in its health department. . . .

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Nannie Gets Help

In the letter column of The Telegraph of July 30 appeared a communication from Dr. C. C. Harrold, entitled, "Nannie Needs Help."

In a few brief paragraphs he recited the fact that a worthy, hard-working Negro who eked out a scant existence as a washer-woman in a remote rural section was suffering from "a tumor as big as a Cobb Gem watermelon."

Dr. Harrold for years has sought to maintain a cancer fund, built up by private subscription to supplement state aid. The paradox of the situation was that if the Negro woman had been suffering from cancer the needed funds would have been available to give her treatment.

But Dr. Harrold admitted that the tumor, if left alone, would not develop into cancer. The woman might live for years, but unless it was removed her earning capacity would be destroyed.

* * *

Through the letter column of The Telegraph Dr. Harrold made an appeal for $70 to defray the incidental cost of removal of this tumor. The surgeon's own services were to be free.

Twelve days later we receive the following letter from Dr. Harrold:

Editor The Telegraph:

Just a few lines, to thank The Telegraph for the use of its columns in soliciting funds for a poor Negro woman who was in need of help. I requested the readers of the columns to donate $70 for her hospital bill. $97.00 was contributed. One of the surgeons on the Gynecological Service has operated on Nannie and she will return home, a well woman, within the next few days.

In her name, I wish to thank The Telegraph and the various people who contributed the money. It came in amounts varying from $1 to $25. A number of the contributions were anonymous. It is extremely gratifying when these responses are so prompt and complete.

DR. C. C. HARROLD.

It should be made plain that the facilities of the Telegraph's letter column are not available, generally, for individual appeals for charity. We would be swamped by such demands with no opportunity to investigate the merits of each appeal.

But Dr. Harrold, as we have explained, has for years maintained this special fund and while Nannie's case was technically barred, the need was so urgent and so obviously worth while that he felt justified in asking special contributions.

* * *

The Telegraph naturally is greatly gratified to realize the popularity and the drawing power of its letter column, which has been an established institution for half a century. It is often used to "cuss" the editor, but is also available as a medium for constructive and humane sentiments and opinions. Occasionally it gets a gem like "Nannie Needs Help."

The prompt and generous response made by readers of this newspaper also illustrates the warm place the deserving Negro holds in the hearts of our readers. This is a faithful reflection of the newspaper's own attitude.

It was enough to say, "Nannie needs help" and in a little more than a week donations, many of them anonymous, ranging from a modest dollar to $25 had poured in upon Dr. Harrold's fund until the required $70 was oversubscribed by $27, which will go to restore certain sums which had been borrowed temporarily from the cancer fund in an emergency.

* * *

The incident is highly gratifying to all concerned. Reader interest in The Telegraph is matched by Dr. Harrold's own warm sympathy for human suffering among the underprivileged.

Not least impressive is the concrete evidence of the deep and abiding affection in which worthy members of the Negro race are held by the people who know and understand them best.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Committees Of TB Association Are Appointed

The Colored Branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association at its first fall meeting discussed plans for the promotion of its program for the coming year. Forrester B. Washington, president of the branch, appointed chairman of committees which would function during the coming year. The committees chairman as appointed by Mr. Washington are as follows:

Geographical Committees to promote tuberculosis control activities and the Christmas Seals sale in the different districts of the city of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb counties, the territory of the association:

Mrs. Mae Yates, Northeast Division.

Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Northwest Division.

Miss Josie Starks, Southeast Division.

Miss Carrie Taylor, Southwest Division.

Miss Maggie Perry, Fulton County.

Miss Frankie Golden, DeKalb County.

Mrs. Rose Turrentine, Chairman of Booths for Seal Sale.

Other committee chairmen were:

Committee on Church Cooperation:

Dean E. C. Mitchell, Methodist Churches.

Dr. Chas. D. Hubert, Baptist Churches.

Father H. J. C. Bowden, Episcopal and other Protestant Churches.

Mrs. Mercer Cook, Catholic Churches.

Committee on Public Relations:

Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr.

Committee on Cooperation with Public Schools:

Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, chairman.

Mrs. L. P. Shivery, vice chairman.

Committee on Cooperation with Pre-School Groups:

Miss Jessie Mae Jones.

Coommittee on Cooperation with School of Higher Learning:

Mrs. Mercer Cook.

Industrial Workers and Business Organizations:

Miss Irene Harris, Chairman,

Mr. Robt. C. Eberhart, vice chairman.

Hospital and Clinics:

Mr. Alonzo Moron.

The Chairman for the Committees on Rehabilitation and Placement and the Speakers Bureau are to be supplied.

The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association through its clinics during last year served 6,610 individuals, 4 per cent of which were served in Negro Clinics.

L. D. PERRY,
W. S. HORNSBY,
W. S. HARRIS. Committee.

Augusta Ga. Herald
November 8, 1941

NEGROES COMMENT ON CHARGES THEY SPREAD DISEASES

Answering published statements to the effect that most venereal disease among white soldiers in Augusta is due to their cohabitation with Negro women, leaders of the Negro Civic and Business League have issued the following discussion of the situation:

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Thus, we were stunned and shocked—almost to the point of becoming dumbfounded—when we read in The Augusta Chronicle, Thursday morning that Negro women alone were responsible for the present epidemic of "venereal disease" among the white soldiers now in our midst; that the Territory—Negro section of the city probably would become restricted (made a Ghetto) for the protection of white men wearing the uniform.

Without engaging in the controversy, there are "two sides" to every question, and the other side should be presented, as far as Negro women are concerned, for they seem now to have been made the "scapegoat" of the whole thing. When Safety Commissioner John B. Kennedy states that "The trouble in the spread of venereal disease has not been in contact with white women," and that "the problem arises in white soldiers going into the Territory for women," Mr. Kennedy makes a serious indictment against the Negro womanhood of our fair city, one which both men and women of the race feel very keenly.

And not only is it regarded as a blow below the belt for Negro Au-

gusta, but it is also unfair to make such a charge against white soldiers who are not guilty of seeking to cohabit with colored women. There may be a few isolated cases here and there, but not as a rule. As citizens we try to be keen observers of problems affecting our city as a whole, we have been able to observe, it is a rare thing to see a white soldier loitering or even acting suspicious in that section; but Negro soldiers, are, of course, to the contrary. Mr. Kennedy admits that "Negro women were not registered in our

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race, color or nationality; and all citizens welcome the part of those in fair to hold the color- Augusta totally respon- wave of "venereal di- pping our town? Pros- of the most perplex- s, and if Augusta ever a Virgin city, then we

being guilty of ev- scrupulous; he is d loser in the game o The problem of pros- itself. It knows no ness League. Why ac- of everything. He is may look for the second coming of the Messiah. The Augusta Negro Civic and Business League.

Augusta—decent Commissioner of Safety did not have sufficient statistics or undisputed information to warrant making such an unwarranted or rather uncalled-for statement, one can only conclude that our Commissioner of Safety did not have sufficient statistics or undisputed information to warrant making such a charge against the Negro womanhood of our fair city, and if Augusta ever is to become a Virgin city, then we must stand vindicated before the eyes of the public.

Now, let's be fair about this whole

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Nannie Gets Help

In the letter column of The Telegraph of July 30 appeared a communication from Dr. C. C. Harrold, entitled, "Nannie Needs Help."

In a few brief paragraphs he recited the fact that a worthy, hard-working Negro who eked out a scant existence as a washer-woman in a remote rural section was suffering from "a tumor as big as a Cobb Gem watermelon."

Dr. Harrold for years has sought to maintain a cancer fund, built up by private subscription to supplement state aid. The paradox of the situation was that if the Negro woman had been suffering from cancer the needed funds would have been available to give her treatment.

But Dr. Harrold admitted that the tumor, if left alone, would not develop into cancer. The woman might live for years, but unless it was removed her earning capacity would be destroyed.

* * *

Through the letter column of The Telegraph Dr. Harrold made an appeal for $70 to defray the incidental cost of removal of this tumor. The surgeon's own services were to be free.

Twelve days later we receive the following letter from Dr. Harrold:

Editor The Telegraph:

Just a few lines, to thank The Telegraph for the use of its columns in soliciting funds for a poor Negro woman who was in need of help. I requested the readers of the columns to donate $70 for her hospital bill. $97.00 was contributed. One of the surgeons on the Gynecological Service has operated on Nannie and she will return home, a well woman, within the next few days.

In her name, I wish to thank The Telegraph and the various people who contributed the money. It came in amounts varying from $1 to $25. A number of the contributions were anonymous. It is extremely gratifying when these responses are so prompt and complete.

DR. C. C. HARROLD.

It should be made plain that the facilities of the Telegraph's letter column are not available, generally, for individual appeals for charity. We would be swamped by such demands with no opportunity to investigate the merits of each appeal.

But Dr. Harrold, as we have explained, has for years maintained this special fund and while Nannie's case was technically barred, the need was so urgent and so obviously worth while that he felt justified in asking special contributions.

* * *

The Telegraph naturally is greatly gratified to realize the popularity and the drawing power of its letter column, which has been an established institution for half a century. It is often used to "cuss" the editor, but is also available as a medium for constructive and humane sentiments and opinions. Occasionally it gets a gem like "Nannie Needs Help."

The prompt and generous response made by readers of this newspaper also illustrates the warm place the deserving Negro holds in the hearts of our readers. This is a faithful reflection of the newspaper's own attitude.

It was enough to say, "Nannie needs help" and in a little more than a week donations, many of them anonymous, ranging from a modest dollar to $25 had poured in upon Dr. Harrold's fund until the required $70 was oversubscribed by $27, which will go to restore certain sums which had been borrowed temporarily from the cancer fund in an emergency.

* * *

The incident is highly gratifying to all concerned. Reader interest in The Telegraph is matched by Dr. Harrold's own warm sympathy for human suffering among the underprivileged.

Not least impressive is the concrete evidence of the deep and abiding affection in which worthy members of the Negro race are held by the people who know and understand them best.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Committees Of TB Association Are Appointed

The Colored Branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association at its first fall meeting discussed plans for the promotion of its program for the coming year. Forrester B. Washington, president of the branch, appointed chairman of committees which would function during the coming year. The committees chairman as appointed by Mr. Washington are as follows:

Geographical Committees to promote tuberculosis control activities and the Christmas Seals sale in the different districts of the city of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb counties, the territory of the association:

Mrs. Mae Yates, Northeast Division.

Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Northwest Division.

Miss Josie Starks, Southeast Division.

Miss Carrie Taylor, Southwest Division.

Miss Maggie Perry, Fulton County.

Miss Frankie Golden, DeKalb County.

Mrs. Rose Turrentine, Chairman of Booths for Seal Sale.

Other committee chairmen were:

Committee on Church Cooperation:

Dean E. C. Mitchell, Methodist Churches.

Dr. Chas. D. Hubert, Baptist Churches.

Father H. J. C. Bowden, Episcopal and other Protestant Churches.

Mrs. Mercer Cook, Catholic Churches.

Committee on Public Relations:

Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr.

Committee on Cooperation with Public Schools:

Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, chairman.

Mrs. L. D. Shivery, vice chairman.

Committee on Cooperation with Pre-School Groups:

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Thus, we were stunned and shocked—almost to the point of becoming dumbfounded—when we read in The Augusta Chronicle, Thursday morning that Negro women alone were responsible for the present epidemic of "venereal disease" among the white soldiers now in our midst; that the Territory—Negro section of the city probably would become restricted (made a Ghetto) for the protection of white men wearing the uniform.

Without engaging in the controversy, there are "two sides" to every question, and the other side should be presented, as far as Negro women are concerned, for they seem now to have been made the "scapegoat" of the whole thing. When Safety Commissioner John B. Kennedy states that "The trouble in the spread of venereal disease has not been in contact with white women," and that "the problem arises in white soldiers going into the Territory for women," Mr. Kennedy makes a serious indictment against the Negro womanhood of our fair city, one which both men and women of the race feel very keenly.

And not only is it regarded as a blow below the belt for Negro Au-

gusta, but it is also unfair to make such a charge against white soldiers who are not guilty of seeking to cohabit with colored women. There may be a few isolated cases here and there, but not as a rule. We have not heard of any. As citizens we try to be keen observers of problems affecting our city as a whole. We live in the Territory, and as far as we have been able to observe, it is a rare thing to see a white soldier loitering or even acting suspicious in that section; but Negro soldiers, of course, to the contrary.

Mr. Kennedy admits that "Negro women were not registered in our program," and therefore no check on the amount of syphilis and gonorrhea among them could be made—but it is awful."

In all fairness to a people, according to as time itself. It ing to the above statement, one can readily conclude that our Commissioner of Safety did not have sufficient statistics or undisputed information to warrant making such an unwarranted or rather uncalled for, damaging charge against this community, while all of the white women of Augusta stand vindicated before the eyes of the public.

Now, let's be fair about this whole situation. Why accuse the Negro of prostitution in Augusta is as to curb prostitution in Aug

Nashville, Tenn • Tennessean
November 30, 1941

South Seen as 'Syphilis Belt' In Health Officers' New Book

Venereal Disease Said 'Chief Saboteur' As State Rate Reaches 40 Per 1,000; Army Suffers

Declaring that syphilis does a hundred times as much damage as infantile paralysis, Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Assistant Surgeon General R. A. Vonderlehr, have painted venereal disease as the nation's "chief saboteurs," in their new book, "Plain Words About Venereal Disease."

"When infantile paralysis strikes, the community is aghast. Not a man or woman who sees its tragedy first-hand but would pour millions of public money into research for a way to be rid of it. When syphilis strikes, even now, we rarely know of it," they write.

And now comes the blackest side of the picture for Tennessee and the rest of the South—for the whole section might well be termed in "the syphilis belt," although few states show up with a blacker record than the others.

TENNESSEE'S RATE

Tennessee's prevalence rate of syphilis, based on selectee serologic reports, is 40 per 1,000 population. Excluding the Negroes the rate drops to 21 per 1,000 population. The prevalence rate is 134 per 1,000 Negroes in the state.

These figures bear out recent Tennessee Selective Service Headquarters disclosures. They are based on a study of 27,306 selectees examined, 2,448 of whom had syphilis, or 89.7 per 1,000 population; 264.2 out of every 1,000 Negroes had syphilis and 34.5 per 1,000 white selectees showed signs of it.

Florida was given the blackest record in the nation, both in selective service tabulations and general population rate. Her selective service rate was placed at 170.1 per 1,000, her Negro selectee rate at 401.8 per 1,000 and her white rate at 46.8 per 1,000. Her general population rate was estimated at 77 per 1,000 population.

Nashville's rating is not included, but Memphis, listed in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, is given a rate of 146.8 per 1,000 in a total of 3,052 selectees tested; Atlanta's rate is 162.5 per 1,000 population; Dallas, 141.6; and Washington, D. C., 103.1.

GIVES "PLAIN FACTS"

The book deals plainly with the venereal disease situation in the United States. It first shows the great strides that had been made toward reducing the paravalence of syphilis up to the current mobilization of troops, pointing out that syphilis was on its way down, and that with the rearmament program the whole picture was changed.

The authors blame the change on the "mobilization" of prostitutes in army camp areas, declaring that it is chiefly through them that the disease is spread.

Pointing out that it is the citizens' duty to correct conditions, these two eminent public health authorities call for "aggressive action on the whole national front . . . We need a streamlined, mechanized, high-speed effort to insure our safety as a nation and to win the end of the world revolution imperiling that safety. We must win the war by whatever degree of participation may be necessary.

"But we must get the sand of venereal disease out of the gears. It slows up action. In time it destroys valuable human machinery, irreplacable at this point. There is no single contribution which will mean more in terms of man-power now and relief from economic burdens later . . ." warn the writers.

Their appeal for action is based on facts that revealed that "of the first million men examined by Selective Service, almost 60,000 were rejected because they showed evidence of venereal disease." They pointed out that although the new army is going into the ranks "clean of infection," unless "our high command takes the job of control more seriously than up to now, their extreme care in selection will we wasted."

They declare further that "data from the nine corps areas show the disease rate steadily rising from infection acquired in the service," and that "of almost equal concern to all citizens is the fact that to date the special plans for medical rehabilitation of rejects turned back by the draft have not been put into action."

An interesting addition to the book is a map of the United States illustrating the prevalence of syphilis by states among the general population. Information used for this was based on data assembled in the selective service study.

Interesting it is, but not entirely unexpected, that the real problem lies in the southeastern states which is attributed largely to the high percentage of Negro population. Nevertheless, the venereal disease rate is correspondingly high among the white group.

Commenting on the book, Tennessee Adj. Gen. T. A. Frazier, state director of selective service, said that the statistics relative to Tennessee "simply bear out our findings and show a deplorable situation—worse than the black plague. We should do something about it if we are to build a strong army and civilization."

Winder, Ga., News
November 27, 1941

Medical Films Shown At Negro Health Program

Health films will be shown at the county-wide Negro Health program which will be held at the White Oak Church in Winder on Sunday, November 30, at 3 o'clock. All the children enrolled in the Negro schools of Barrow county, citizens of Winder and anyone interested in the promotion of Negro health are urged to be present.

Through the cooperation of Mrs. Lucille Kicklighter, County Nurse, and Mrs. W. T. Randolph, Manager of the Ninth District Auxiliary to the Medical Association, the following health films will be presented: "Let My People Live," "Three Counties Against Syphilis," "The House Fly," and "Safe Drinking Water."

In addition to the movies, Dr. W. L. Mathews, Chairman of the Board of Health in Barrow County, and Dr. W. T. Randolph, local physician will give explanatory remarks to clarify the motion pictures and elaborate on local conditions, giving the remedies which will improve health conditions.

22-1941

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
January 3, 1941

More Venereal Cases Treated Here in 1940

Increase Called Indication Disease Is Being Ferreted Out.

Stressing progress in the fight against venereal diseases, Dr. John P. Kennedy, city health officer, and his aides yesterday were compiling the annual report of the health department for 1940.

Statistics showed that 5,837 persons were under treatment for syphilis in 1940 as against only 4,090 for 1939, "a healthy indication that we are finding the disease and that the public is co-operating in helping us help them in ridding themselves of its menace," Dr. Kennedy said. A total of 4,378 of the patients are Negroes, with only 1,459 whites.

Attributing the ability of the department to discover and treat venereal infections largely to the newly enacted food handlers' ordinance, requiring that all persons who handle food must submit to semi-annual physical examinations, Dr. Kennedy pointed out that more than 15,000 food handlers were examined during the year and that about 12 per cent were infected. These are all under treatment, he addded.

Effect of U. S. Drive.

Gonorrhea dropped from 907 cases in 1939 to 867 for 1940, and for 1940 there were 593 white cases and 274 Negro cases.

Explaining that the department shows a high rate of infection for 1940 due in part to a national drive against infections and the operation of the food handlers' ordinance, Dr. Kennedy said the general health should be improved by discovering the diseases, curing carriers and thus preventing its spread.

For the first time in history a full-time epidemiologist, Dr. John M. Walton, has devoted himself to the task, and results have been obtained. Working with Dr. Walton is a crew of experts who go into homes and other places in the drive against communicable diseases.

W. H. Edwards Jr., city sanitary engineer and health department statistician, has not completed studies of vital statistics, but said the birth rate has risen materally during the past year and there has been a proportionate decline in the death rate.

Other Diseases Decline.

The birth rate is estimated at 23.98 per 1,000 population, while the death rate is carried tentatively at 14.06 per 1,000. This compares with a birth rate of 17.34 and a death rate of 20.15 for 1939.

Record showed no deaths from smallpox, fewer cases of typhoid fever and other contagious diseases. There were mild epidemics of children's diseases, including whooping cough, measles and mumps. Winter afflictions such as influenza were about on the 1939 parity, but pneumonia and tuberculosis decreased.

A total of 196 cases of German measles were listed for the year; 291 cases of common measles; 70 cases of mumps, 285 cases of pneumonia, 199 of scarlet fever, 421 of tuberculosis, 12 of typhoid fever and 123 of smallpox.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

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JAN 3 - 1941

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Gainesville, Ga., Eagle
February 6, 1941

Colored Committee

A group of colored men and women who are interested in the health conditions of the community have organized into a lay health committee to work in cooperation with the health department.

This committee has selected a model community garden as its first project. It's aim is to show how one can maintain a year-round garden, grow enough food for home consumption and can enough surplus foods for winter needs. All food stuffs grown in the garden are to be canned for winter use in the Fair Street Nursery school.

Griffin Ga. News
February 10, 1941

COLORED TO HAVE WELL-BABY CLINIC

A well-baby clinic for colored persons will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 oclock at the Health Department, located downstairs at the courthouse. Nurses of the Health Department will be in charge, and all colored mothers in the community are invited to bring their babies to the clinic.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
March 4, 1941

Colored First Aid Class To Open on Friday

The first first aid training school ever conducted in Polk county for negroes will open at the Cedar Hill colored school Friday night at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Lamar Hallum, executive Red Cross secretary, announces.

Approximately 25 persons have registered for the ten week course, Mrs. Hallum said, and more are expected as the course progresses. Dr. L. G. Grimes is instructor and the group was organized by Lovie Lyles, colored home demonstration agent.

The classes will be held every Friday night at the school between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock. Twenty hours of instruction are necessary to successfully pass the course. The school is under the direction of the Red Cross.

Hamilton, Ga., Journal
March 13, 1941

Health Program for Harris County Colored People

A health program designed to benefit the colored people of Harris county will be held Sunday, March 30. The subject to be discussed is tuberculosis. Every one is invited and urged to be present. A speaker from the State Health Department will be present to explain the work and give advice. Free pictures will be shown. The time and places will be as follows: Colored Badtist Church, Shiloh at 9:00 a. m. and at Friendship Baptist Church, Hamilton at 1:00 p. m.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
March 30, 1941

Fulton Known For Facilities To Aid Health

Young Students Among Those Afforded Protection by Agencies.

Health facilities in Fulton county are excellent and are constantly enlarging in scope to include all fields of health protection.

The central laboratories of the Georgia State Health Department are in the new state office building. Primarily concerned with communicable diseases, the purity of water supplies and sewage disposal, the laboratory is a spotless health sentinel. Serums are supplied, specimens examined, and valuable research work is done by the department. And carrying out the vast campaign for a clean, livable, healthy state, the department is organized to keep up to date the existing health programs, and to inaugurate new phases of the work each year.

The Fulton county and Atlanta health departments also play a leading role in our efforts to wipe out all needless causes for sickness. The schools are one of the most important parts of a city and county. The health departments periodically examine the young students, keep check on epidemics through their supervision of the schools, and co-operate with teachers in placing before the youngsters health education courses.

Hundreds Trained.

One of the health institutions of which Atlanta is most proud is the Emory University Medical school, which trains hundreds of young men into skilled physicians and surgeons, and is achieving a nation-wide reputation for its excellent methods of teaching and its advanced research work.

Societies of dentists here, the Atlanta Dental Society and the Fifth District Dental Society, are highly important to the health structures of any community. Awareness of the necessity of proper care of the teeth on the part of the public makes for a healthier city.

The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, the Georgia State Nurses Headquarters, the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association and clinic, the Red Cross all offer their resources to improve the standards of living and to make persons in Atlanta and surrounding areas conscious of the prime importance of health.

Atlanta Hospitals.

Hospitals in this area include Egleston Memorial Hospital for Children, Emory University hospital, Georgia Baptist hospital, Grady hospital with social diseases, contagious disease and cancer units; the Harris Memorial hospital for Negroes; Crawford W. Long Memorial hospital, Piedmont hospital, Ponce de Leon Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, St. Joseph's Infirmary, and the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children.

Clinics are: Central Presbyterian church baby clinic, DeKalb clinic, Good Samaritan clinic; Morris Hirsch clinic, and the Our Lady of Perpetual Help Cancer Home.

The government is building a new hospital at Camp Gordon and the United States Base Hospital No. 48 is an important part of hospital facilities here.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
May 16, 1941

Crozier Speaks To Negro Group

Dr. Gordon T. Crozier, county health officer, spoke to a group of Negro men and women of the Cypress street Church of God school on Thursday night on the subject "Health For the Negro Race."

His speech was educational, plain and full of interesting facts. Some of the things he mentioned were the problems in Negro health such as tuberculosis, social diseases, low economic standards and poor housing conditions.

He said that not only were these problems for the Negroes, but they were problems for white people as well.

Dr. Crozier said that the number suffering from social diseases in Lowndes county is much larger than the population justifies. He said that more public health nurses, both white and Negro, were needed.

He urged that the Negroes of the community improve their health and the health of their children for "We shall need healthy bodies in this fight for freedom."

D. A. King, leader among the Negroes of Valdosta spoke on the subject "Americanism and Citizenship". He said that the Negroes are loyal to their government and he urged that this loyalty be increased and kept burning brightly.

These speeches marked the second in a series of several to be made in connection with the celebration of "I Am An American Day" to be observed on Sunday.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
May 8, 1941

Free Clinics For Colored Being Held

Polk Negroes Are Cooperating In Campaign

Free health clinics are being conducted throughout the county this week among negro citizens, and inoculations against typhoid, diphtheria and other contagious diseases are being administered free by Doctors R. O. Gathing and L. G. Grimes, colored physicians. The clinics are being directed by Lovie M. Lyles (col.), home demonstration agent.

The campaign began Tuesday, May 6, at Rockmart, by Dr. Gathings; Wednesday Dr. Grimes held the Seney, Bell View, and Cedar Grove clinics. Today (Thursday), Dr. Gathings was at Rosenwald and Lake Creek for the inoculations.

Other Clinics

Friday, May 9th—Priors Station at 1:30 p.m.; Esom Hill at 4.00 p.m. Inoculation: Dr. L. G. Grimes.

New Haven Hospital at 1:30 to 4:30; Pine Grove, East Point, Thompson Lake, East View and Cedartown. Inoculation: Dr. R. O. Gathings.

Moiday, May 12th—Young Station Center, Lime Branch, 1:30 to 3:00 p.m. Inoculation: Dr. L. G. Grimes.

Tuesday, May 13th — Featherston from 1:30 to 3:00 p.m.; Dr. Cooper's from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. Inoculation: Dr. R. O. Gathings.

Wednesday, May 14th — Dry Creek, from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. Inoculation: Dr. L. G. Grimes.

These clinics are held for everybody, old and young. Parents are urged to bring their babies.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Is Seen As Georgia Health Problem

Healthier State Means Wealthier One, Bunce Declares.

MAY 30 1941

The Negro population is one of the most important health problems in Georgia today, Dr. Allen H. Bunce, president of the Medical Association of Georgia, said in an address before the Georgia Public Health Association.

Venereal diseases, tuberculosis and contagious diseases of childhood "are rampant," he said, and added that nutritional diseases are taking their toll also, "though we live in a land of plenty."

"We all live and work together," Dr. Bunce said, "and what affects the health of the one affects that of the others."

MAY 30 1941

The doctors of Georgia know "what a colossal task you health workers have taken," he said, and "we pledge you our individual and collective support. In fact, the Medical Association of Georgia has recently raised $5,000 to assist you in public health education in Georgia during the ensuing year."

A healthier Georgia, Dr. Bunce concluded, means a wealthier Georgia.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Second Polio Victim Dies

AUG 30 1941

Bibb county's number of polio fatalities rose to two yesterday when a 22-year-old Negress of the Unionville section died of the disease.

Ill for approximately a week and a half, her case was not reported to public health authorities until Wednesday, Dr. J. D. Applewhite, city-county health officer, said last night.

The Negress' case was the 14th and latest reported here.

Spread of the disease will be checked by cool weather, Dr. Applewhite predicted.

AUG 30 1941

Polio cases since June 1 have risen well above the 500 mark, according to the state department of health. Proportionately few fatalities have resulted, however.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$329.03 Is Raised In Atlanta Polio Drive

FEB 7 19

A grand total of $329.03 has been raised by the Colored Division of the Atlanta Fight Infantile Paralysis Fund, it was announced Thursday by John Wesley Dobbs, chairman, in making his final report.

Chairman Dobbs asserted that it was his desire to thank all individuals, churches, schools and organizations which made possible such a fine report in the initial participation of Negroes in the infantile paralysis campaign.

The report was given as follows:

Previously reported	$154.35
Women's Civic Club	2.50
Mrs. Annie Doris Hall, Pres. (Previously reported $3.00) Total	5.50
Liberty Baptist Church, Rev. B. L. Davis, pastor	5.00
St. Paul P.E. Church, Father H. J. C. Bowden, pastor.	3.30
C. F. Holliday	1.00
A. G. Moron, Univ. Homes and John Hope Project	24.10
Prince Hall Masonic Club	3.75
Coin Boxes	5.80
Washington High School. Prof. C. L. Harper, Prin.	38.45
D. T. Howard School, Miss B. E. Usher, Prin.	18.70
Ashby Street School, Miss Bessie Smith, Prin.	18.76
Ware School. Mrs. M. C. Barber, Prin.	12.07
E. P. Johnson—Day School. Mrs. R. O. Brown, Prin.	10.96
Crogman—Day School, Mrs. N. L. Bailey, Prin.	8.00
Yonge Street School, Miss Cora Finley. Prin.	5.23
Gray Street School, Mrs. Hattie Green, Prin.	3.00
South Atlanta School, Mrs. Marie Finch. Prin.	2.06
Wesley Avenue School, Miss Ruby Wise. Prin.	2.16
E. P. Johnson—Evening School, Prof. S. T. Thompkins, Prin.	1.81
Walker Street School, Mrs. Minnie Wise, Prin.	6.46
Bush Mountain School	1.75
TOTAL	$329.03

FEB 7 1941

Savannah, Ga. News
January 30, 1941

COLORED PEOPLE TO AID RED CROSS

FORMING AN AUXILIARY

Final Plans at Meeting Friday at Cuyler School

Under the leadership of two leading colored citizens, and with the counsel and aid of the staff and several committee chairmen of the Savannah branch of the American Red Cross the first steps in the organization of a negro auxiliary of the organization were taken at a meeting held yesterday morning at Red Cross headquarters.

Final organization, and election of officials and committee heads will take place Friday afternoon at a meeting to be held at the Cuyler Street School. The meeting will be held at 4 o'clock in Room 1.

The meeting yesterday morning was called by Mildred Belser, who presided. The meeting was staged under the direction of Miss Mary Battle Lowry, secretary of the local Red Cross, and full organization plans were formulated.

A representative group of leading colored citizens was present. These included A. J. Clements, a past roll call chairman for the colored division, who was also named at the meeting as chairman of a housing committee with responsibility of finding a meeting place and headquarters for the new Red Cross branch. This will be the first time that a negro Red Cross has functioned since 1932.

The group present yesterday was quite enthusiastic as to the prospects of Savannah's colored citizens taking a full share in the work which the Red Cross is doing. Inasmuch as all programs, especially war relief work, have been greatly expanded such help is badly needed, said Miss Lowry.

Aiding Miss Lowry in preliminary work of organization were a number of other chairmen of the various committees of the organization. These included Mrs. Olaf Otto, chairman of the Refugee Garment Committee; Mrs. Robert L. Holland and Mrs. Charles MacLean, co-chairmen of the Surgical Dressing Committee, and Mrs. F. S. Bryson, chairman of the Volunteer Service Committee.

At the Cuyler Street School meeting Friday, to which all colored citizens interested are invited, the principal work will be nomination and election of officers and committee chairmen and members. Officers will be the auxiliary chairman, a vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and a supply chairman. Heads and members of the volunteer service, first aid and life saving committees will also be named.

In addition to the officers and heads of main committees there will also be chosen leaders for the work in the making of surgical dressings, layettes, hospital garments, knitting, and refugee garments. This work will be carried on under the direction of the Volunteer Service Committee.

Baxley, Ga., News-Banner
March 13, 1941

Appling County Midwives Meet

By Alma Galbreath, R. N.

Last Wednesday, February 26, a meeting of the Midwives was held for the purpose of renewing their license. Meetings will be held monthly. The Midwives will be notified the place and hour of the meeting each month.

At these meetings each Midwife will be made to feel personally responsible for seeing that the provisions of the law regulating the practice of Midwifery are complied with. This law requires the midwife to:

1. Be of sound mind and good moral character and be free from communicable diseases.
2. Submit a specimen of her blood to be tested for syphilis; if the Wasserman is positive she must be treated.
3. Be succesfully vaccinated.
4. Be personally clean.
5. Possess and be able to present at all times a certificate authorizing her to practice. This certificate must be renewed each year.
6. Make out a birth certificate for every baby she delivers and file it with the local registrar.
7. Use silver nitrate in the eyes of a newborn baby.
8. Report immediately any inflamation in the eyes of the newborn.
9. Call a doctor in all abnormal cases or where labor is prolonged.
10. Be equipped with a standard bag and submit it for inspection when requested to do so.

There are at present in Georgia some 3,600 certified midwives. This group is made up for the most part of Negro women. They deliver babies of their own race also white infants. They have in the past and are still serving with a fine humanitarian spirit, properly instructed and supervised they can render a reasonably safe service. They deliver approximately 40 percent of all babies born in the state.

A more skillful service for our mothers and babies is desired ,though it can not at present be obtained so the only alternative is to make the service of the Midwife as safe as possible.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Rigid Methods Urged to Fight Negro Disease

MAR 30 1941

The need for stronger measures in combatting disease among Negroes was stressed yesterday by Dr. J. D. Applewhite, city-county health officer, as he called attention to the fact that the week of March 30-April 6 has been designated Negro Health week.

Dr. Applewhite said that Negro Health week was originated by Booker T. Washington, noted Negro leader and educator in an effort to improve health conditions among people of his race.

"It is important that communities recognize the importance of protecting the health of our people," Dr. Applewhite said. "When one considers the health record of the Negro, it is obvious that for most diseases the rate is much higher in the Negro than in the white population."

A continuous program to lessen illness and disease among Negroes is carried out here by the health department, he said, and a large part of the time of health department staff members is devoted to work among the Negroes of Macon.

MAR 30 1941

He cited records to show that tuberculosis is from five to seven times as prevalent among Negroes than among whites. Infant and maternal mortality, too, he said, is high among members of the Negro race, despite all efforts of health authorities to improve conditions.

"During National Negro Health week," he said, "special emphasis will be given by the different agencies to calling attention of the public to the health problems that exist, and to the facilities that are available for their correction.

MAR 30 1941

"Through this publicity campaign, it is hoped that a greater interest will be manifested in the facilities now in operation in Bibb county. By continuing the progress already made, and through greater use of facilities offered, it is possible to improve the health of the Negro group in our population."

Carrollton, Ga., Free-Press
April 17, 1941

Health Meeting For Negroes April 20

Sponsored by the North Georgia Negro Medical and Dental Association, a health meeting for colored people of Carroll County will be held Sunday, April 20, at 3 o'clock at Mt. Zion Baptist church, states S. D. Thomas, Carrollton colored physician.

Members of the Carroll County Medical Association and other interested persons are invited to attend.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
April 24, 1941

Negro First Aid Classes Developing Much Interest

The above section of the class room at Cedar Hill School shows part of the large First Aid Class for Negroes which is meeting weekly under the sponsorship of Lovie Lyles, home demonstration agent, and Dr. L. G. Grimes, negro physician. The class is being held through cooperation of the Cedartown Red Cross Chapter with Mrs. Lamar Hallam, executive secretary, assisting in planning the work according to Red Cross standards.

There were 60 negroes registered for the class and interest and attendance has been at a high point throughout. The course will be for 10 weeks with 7 of them already completed. At its completion, those who pass the required examination and tests will be presented regulation Red Cross first aid certificates.

Dr. Grimes is shown at the right of the above picture with Lovie Lyles, in white, seated at the first desk at his right.—Standard phott-engraving.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Health Held A Leading Problem

ATLANTA, [AP]—The Negro population is one of the most important health problems in Georgia today, Dr. Allen H. Bunce president of the medical association of Georgia said in an address before the Georgia Public Health association.

Venereal diseases, tuberculosis and contagious diseases of childhood "are rampant," he said and added that nutritional diseases are taking their toll also, "though we live in a land of plenty."

The nation's enrollment in Negro colleges has increased 180 per cent in 15 years, says the commission on interracial co-operation.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

A Health Problem

Dr. Allen H. Bunce, president of the Medical Association of Georgia, touched upon a peculiarly southern problem when he said, speaking before the Georgia Public Health Association, that the Negro population presents one of the most pressing health problems in this state.

He pointed out that, among the Negro population, venereal diseases, tuberculosis and contagious disease of childhood are exceptionally prevalent. Diseases caused by lack of proper nutrition are also taking a heavy toll, "though we live in a land of plenty," he added.

Dr. Bunce touched the core of this problem when he said that what affects the health of one race, affects the health of the other. It is impossible, under modern conditions of life, to quarantine either race against the other.

Negroes are, almost exclusively, found in Georgia homes as servants. In our businesses, offices, stores and shops, they come in close contact with us. They constitute, socially, a race apart, yet in everyday life they provide some of our closest contacts. It is Negro women who nurse and guard our children, it is Negroes who cook our food and serve us at the table. It is Negroes who wash our clothes.

It is impossible to segregate a disease which may be rampant among Negroes, from the white people.

Thus everything which affects the health of the Negro population directly affects the health of all. Rehousing which provides clean and sanitary homes for Negroes should be welcomed enthusiastically by all white people. Conditions under which Negroes have for too long lived, many times in shacks utterly lacking in all opportunity for decency and cleanliness, have been a disgrace to the south.

Public health services which detect and cure diseases among the Negro population are directly benefitting the white race. Better schooling for Negroes, teaching them better how to live and to avoid disease, is another direct benefit to us all.

Whenever a Georgia community, or authority, demurs at spending money on such things as these, for the Negroes, it is directly injuring the health of, and imperiling the safety of, the entire population, white equally with colored.

For selfish reasons if for no others, we have got to realize that the white people of the south are responsible for conditions under which the Negroes live and, if those conditions provoke disease and vice, it is the white people, in the long run, who will suffer and pay.

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
August 15, 1941

No New Polio in Hancock County

SPARTA, Ga.—According to members of the staff of the Hancock Health Demonstration, no more cases of polio have been reported here in over ten days and they hope the danger of an epidemic has passed. All of the cases which did develop here are said to have been light and are now responding to treatment. There were two white cases and three Negroes in widely separated sections and the Negroes are being treated by funds from the Roosevelt Foundation, while the white children are at their homes. The Negroes were carried to an Augusta hospital, where they are receiving treatment under the provisions of this fund.

22-1941

GEORGIA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
June 2, 1941

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 29, 1941

BETTER NEGRO HEALTH CALLED VITAL TO STATES

Dr. Bunce Asks for Help of Public Workers of Georgia

Health of the Negro population in the country, towns and cities is one of the most important health problems in Georgia today, Dr. Allen H. Bunce, president of the Medical Association of Georgia, said Thursday in an address before the Georgia Public Health Association.

Venereal diseases, tuberculosis and contagious diseases of childhood "are rampant," he said, and added that nutritional diseases are taking their toll also, "though we live in a land of plenty."

"We all live and work together," Dr. Bunce said, "and what affects the health of the one affects that of the other. The boulevards and back streets are equally vulnerable to the microbe and the depleting effects of vital chemical deficiencies."

Economic and health problems are closely interwoven, he asserted, and said that good housing, efficient sanitation, a pure water supply and proper food "are economic problems, but they are the firs tessentials in any complete health program.

"Education leading to the purification of our water supply and control of our milk supply has eliminated typhoid fever. The sanitary toilet and water works are eliminating hook worm. A single slice of lean meat daily may mean the difference between health and a nutritional deficiency disease.

"Every rural family can have chickens, pigs and a garden. These, alone can eliminate our nutritional disease, but of course, a cow to furnish milk will make each unit complete from a nutritional standpoint."

The doctors of Georgia know "what a colossal task you health workers have taken," he said, and "we pledge you our individual and collective support. In fact the Medical Association of Georgia has recently raised $5,000 to assist you in public health education in Georgia during the ensuing year."

A healthier Georgia, Dr. Bunce concluded, means a wealthier Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 30, 1941

Negro Is Seen As Georgia Health Problem

Healthier State Means Wealthier One, Bunce Declares.

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What About Negro Country Doctors?

WE NOTE WITH interest that our friend, Governor Talmadge, is interested in trying to meet the pressing and vital problem of securing adequate medical services for the rural population of Georgia. We are not sure that the governor has found a practical solution in his suggestion that the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia divert some of its present small budget toward enlarging the medical college at Augusta leaving it up to the college to persuade its future students to engage in rural practice instead of interne work.

The idea is impractical in our opinion for several reasons, not the least important of which is the fact that the situation in other states where more than can possibly be diverted in Georgia is being spent on state medical colleges is just as bad as in Georgia relatively speaking. Then, too, a large part of the population needing medical services in the rural districts is of the Negro race and white doctors trained in a segregated medical college are not prepared and never can be, to serve the Negro population, rural or otherwise. Perhaps the Governor means that the facilities should be enlarged so that Negroes can study there along with the whites? Or he may plan the building of a Negro college of medicine such as required by the Gaines decision of the United States Supreme Court.

We are surprised at the implication of the Governor's suggestion that young medical students be sent out in the country to practice on the rustic population instead of interne work. The Governor has perhaps forgot that "internes" are not realy doctors; they are merely students who have reached an advanced state in their training and to turn them loose on poor country people would be ungracious to say the least.

We must confess that we think the idea the Governor rejected—letting senators suggest candidates for one thousand dollar scholarships—is a better method although we have fears about Negroes being recommended.

—From the Savannah (Ga.) Journal

Sylvester, Ga., Local
June 12, 1941

BETTER NEGRO HEALTH VITAL NEED

Health of the Negro population in the country, towns and cities is one of the most important health problems in Georgia today, Dr. Allen H. Bunce, president of the Medical Association of Georgia, said Thursday in an address before the Georgia Public Health Association.

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A healthier Georgia, Dr. Bunce concluded, means a wealthier Georgia.

Dr. Bunce is correct in his statement that health of the Negro population constitutes one of the important problems of the state. Records reveal that here in Worth county an alarming number of Negro babies either die at birth or under a year old. A look at the Negro children passing along the street will reveal many deformities and weaknesses that are due mainly to undernourishment and improper living conditions. Of course we have made a start to do something about it and there must be no let-up in our efforts to promote better health among the Negro population.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
June 12, 1941

NEGRO HEALTH CLINICS REACH 985 IN POLK

Coperative Effort Shows Splendid Results

City and county-wide health clinics held in Cedartown and Polk county, under auspices of city and county health boards and the Cedartown Red Cross chapter, reached a total of 985 colored citizens. White and colored doctors and nurses cooperated, and the program was part of the National Negro Health and Better Homes Week campaign, Lovie Lyles, colored county home demonstration agent, directing.

In a report of the clinics and the results accomplished, Dr. R. O. Gathins and Dr. L. G. Grimes, colored physicians who were especially active in the work, pointed out that a total of thirty-nine clinics were held in thirteen clinic centers, and 985 inoculations were administered.

For diphtheria, to children under 6 years, 166; number completing typhoid inoculation, 335; number taking 2 shots for typhoid, 236; one injection for typhoid, 248.

Drs. Gathings and Grimes included in their report their thanks to all who made the clinics possible, and to the Cedartown Standard for publishing the schedule of the clinics.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 8, 1941

Prizes Announced In Tuberculosis Essay Contest

Forrester B. Washington, president of the Negro branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, announces the awards given in the seventh tuberculosis essay contest sponsored by the local and state tuberculosis associations throughout the United States, in co-operation with the Committee on Negro Co-operation, of the National Tuberculosis Association, whose headquarters are in New York City. Dr. Cameron St. C. Guild, heads this committee for the national association. Negro high schools and colleges are eligible for participation.

Local Awards

A total of 5,242 students from four colleges and eight high schools in Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties, the territory of the local tuberculosis association, participated.

The awards given by the local Atlanta Tuberculosis Association are based on participation and go to the schools the greatest number of whose students study and write essays. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta High School and Herring Street High School, Decatur, tied for the first prize of $10; both the second and third prizes went to two of DeKalb County's schools, Chamblee High won the $5 second prize and a book, "The Autobiography of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau." Third prize was presented to the library of Avondale High School.

State Contest

In the state contest, J. P. Faulkner, executive secretary of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, states that Atlanta colleges are most fortunate in winning prizes and honorable mentions. Both first and second prizes go to Spelman College. Ruth Watson, a member of the senior class and a major in biology, won the first prize of $25; the second prize of $15 went to Doretha Williams, a member of of the junior class. The honorable mentions went to three students from other colleges, E. L. Hubert, Morris Brown; Annie L. Turner, also from Morris Brown, and Charles Lewis Shorter, from Morehouse College.

In the state high school contest an honorable mention goes to Jesse Blayton Jr., from Atlanta University Laboratory High School.

In commenting upon the value of the educational campaign, Miss Mary Dickinson, executive secretary of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, states, "This is an effort greatly appreciated by the entire community, both colored and white, because it has been an educational health factor in every home touched."

The winning state papers have been sent to the National Tuberculosis Association by the state office and entered in the nationwide contest.

Thomaston, Ga., Times
June 26, 1941

NEGRO HEALTH DAY TO BE PROMOTED BY 22 MIDWIVES

On Sunday, June 29, at 2 p. m., as part of the Negro Health Day, a program will be held at the Thomaston Training School.

The 22 registered midwives in the county are planning to promote the program.

Rev. N. S. Greenwood, colored minister, will preach a sermon and a showing of moving pictures by the State Health Department will form a part of the program.

The midwives in Upson county are under the leadership of Daisy Walker.

Thomaston, Ga., Times
June 19, 1941

HEALTH MEETING FOR NEGROES AT TRAINING SCHOOL

"Health of the Negro population in the country towns, and cities is one of the most important problems in Georgia today, "Mrs. Mae W. Colquitt, county nurse, said this week, in connection with the Negro health program being carried out in Upson county by the nurse and her staff.

Veneral diseases, tuberculosis, and nutritional diseases are prevalent among the Negroes. "We all live and work together and what affects the health of one affects the health of the other," the nurse explained.

Every fifth Sunday in the year is set aside as Negro Health Day. The fifth Sunday in June, which is June 29, a special health program will be held at the Thomaston Training School.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Health Leaders Meet

ALBANY, Oct. 23. — Negro physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists and nurses of the Southeastern Medical society met in Albany Thursday night, in their quarterly session. The organization were guests of the R. E. Grier Medical society, the Albany professional organization.

A program which included the well-known Doctor McCoo, of Columbus and Eufaula, was presented to professional Negroes from Bainbridge, Albany, Thomasville, Dawson and Columbus, Ga.; Eufaula and Dothan, Ala.; Tallahassee and Quincy, Fla. The meetings were in Bethel AME church.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Chicagoans To Aid Paralysis Victims By Attending President's Ball Jan. 30

JAN 23 1941

Chicago's South side will join with the nation in celebrating President Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday Thursday night, Jan. 30, when a mammoth ball is held at the Savoy ballroom, Forty-seventh street and South Parkway.

This will be the second such event staged by the Inter-racial committee of the Cook County chapter of the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis, Inc., of which William P. Harrison is general chairman.

Stage Stars To Help

Stars of the radio, stage and screen together with those from Bronzeville night clubs have all promised to do their bit towards making the event a never to be forgotten one. The program of festivities are scheduled to get under way at nine p.m., and continue until the wee hours of morning. Music is to be rendered by A. C. McKissack's band.

At a luncheon at Morris' East Shop Tuesday final plans for the President's ball were outlined and the following members of the committee spoke; Al Abrams, Mrs. Gonzelle Motts, Mrs. Martini Rousseau, Eddie Quinel, Mrs. Edward M. Sneed, David W. Kellum and Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Harrison explained that proceeds from the ball are to be used to aid helpless crippled victims of the dreaded infantile paralysis.

"The Cook County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is a permanent organization formed in 1938," said Mrs. Harrison. "It supplies direct and essential medical aid in curing or relieving the crippling effects of the disease among thousands of victims who have no means of obtaining help. It has no political, racial or religious affiliation."

In asking support of the President's ball Mrs. Harrison said, "Every dollar raised will be used to help some crippled child. Not a penny will be used for overhead expenses."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

JAN 11 1941

The division of community sanitation of the Board of Health is asking for an increase in its staff of inspectors for its 1941 budget. The budget provides for 13 inspectors, five more than the department had in the latter part of 1940.

The request is timely and is to be commended, but even the division itself realizes that 13 is pitifully far from an adequate number of inspectors for the entire city of Chicago.

The last ten years have shown marked neglect of the sanitation division. In 1930 there were 20 inspectors; at the beginning of 1940 there were only 13; and by the end of 1940 this number had been cut to eight.

This unfortunate situation is woefully reflected in community sanitation standards. It has allowed to develop among property owners attitudes of extreme carelessness and indifference. In far too many instances it has encouraged outlandish conscienceless profiteering on the part of landlords more interested in money than in mankind.

A great many citizens, especially of the South side, who have migrated to the city within the decade, have been, through the inadequacies of the sanitation division, allowed to live in squalor, totally unaware that such living has been unnecessarily inflicted upon them.

Through the coincidence of exorbitant rents, however, in an era of alert civic organizations and an unbiased press, the people of Chicago are awakening to existing injustices, and are learning what to demand.

The sanitary code is beautifully constructed. There can be no fault found with the provisions made therein for a well-protected community life. It only remains for the government of the city to take notice that it would be a serious and irreparable mistake to further neglect the matter of making possible proper enforcement of the code.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Today the per cent of colored people with syphilis in Chicago has dropped from 18.9 to 14.9; of whites from 3.2 to 2.4; the case load of early syphilis has decreased from 1,200 to 5. The pale terror is being routed—because Chicago decided not to put up with it. What are we waiting for? What are we, of all the other communities and homes of America, especially we of Southern ones where danger is greatest, waiting for?

MAR 3 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

AKA Mississippi Health Project Aids 15,000 Poverty Stricken

OCT 8 1941

By Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee

Seven years ago, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, a national organization of 3000 Negro college women, inaugurated a rural health service called the "Mississippi Health Project," sometimes referred to as the "Cotton Field Clinics" in the heart of the Mississippi Delta. These clinics were designed to improve the health of Negroes in sections of the country where medical services are limited, where medical care is greatly needed, but where, because of race prejudice and discrimination, the Negroes' share of health benefits are the least.

Statistics had indicated that the Negro population has higher sickness and death rates than those of the white population in the United States. Innumerable studies had shown that the Negro race constitutes a disproportionately high percentage of the Nation's ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed third. Recognizing the distressing problems of the masses of our people, especially at the lowest economic levels, and recognizing the fact that health is one of the primary needs of all underprivileged people, we set out to offer something beyond an academic discussion of the deplorable conditions of this group. Realizing also the limitations of any single effort, the "Cotton Field Clinics" have attempted to make a small scale demonstration of a constructive approach at least to a segment of the total problem.

VOLUNTEERS WORK

During each of the past seven summers, 12 to 14 volunteers, including physicians, dentists, nurses, public health workers, dietitians, and school teachers staffed the mobile clinic, which travelled by automobile into the deep rurals of Holmes and Bolivar County, Mississippi, to bring directly to the little farm house, to the weather-beaten school, to the dilapidated church, or even to clinics set up under the trees, a complete health service for children, and a partial one for adults. The service included full physical examination, with weights, measurements, and blood tests; vaccinations against smallpox, toxoid injections for protection against diptheria; dental services, simple fillings and necessary extractions; a dental prophylaxis with a new tooth brush and powder for every child, and training in their correct use.

To combat malnutrition, we have added a diet kitchen where the plantation mothers, while their children are being examined, were taught how to convert their meager diets of meat, meal, and molasses augmented by the surplus commodity foods into a balanced meal. Over the charcoal stove or pail, the dietitians demonstrate the kinds of dishes that can be pulled out of a pound of oatmeal and a box of raisins, or the nutritious drinks that can be poured from dried, skim or evaporated milk. After hours of weary walking and blistering heat, these plantation folk were all eager to taste the new foods, and more eager still to try them out for the family. Every mother was given a supply of Cod Liver oil, powdered spinach, calcium and dried milk for the small children of the family.

POSTERS TEACH LESSON

To teach better rules of personal hygiene, gaily colored posters suspended from clothes lines portrayed the importance of the bath, care of the skin, teeth, hair and nails. Just to fix the lesson more securely, the personal hygiene teacher aided by two nurses, would borrow a child from the audience and plunge him into a huge tin tub, graphically demonstrating proper body care. Each child who served as a subject was the first to be fully outfitted with new clothes from head to toe, selected from a large assortment of new garments which were donated by many of the 151 chapters of the sorority.

For the adults, there were treatments for minor ailments, the ever prevalent malaria, and initial treatments for venereal disease when necessary. The health department of these counties which work closely and cooperatively with the health unit, were given all surplus drugs to complete the follow-up work throughout the year.

The Sorority thus brought a specialized health service, new hope, encouragement and vision to more than 15,000 people struggling against disease and poverty. But the health project has done something else. It has graphically demonstrated the inter-relation of every social and economic activity as a part of a whole. Our observations and studies in the field have reinforced our conviction that the problem of health is one of many facets which link it to the entire social order; for disease is both the cause and result of many miserable social and economic conditions. This conviction inspires us to use every media of group expression to establish the Negro at all social levels into a status of wholesome existence.

EXTENDED ITS WORK

The Sorority has, therefore, extended its work through a legislative committee, known as the Non-Partisan Council, to make its members more aware of other social needs among Negroes, and more eager to help the Negro achieve a fuller participation in all phases of American life. We are convinced that the fundamental and ultimate achievement can be obtained only through the economic self-sufficiency of every Negro citizen. Healthful food, sanitary housing, wholesome recreation, medical services—these things should be acquired through sound economic channels.

To this end, the committee works in support of the passage of progressive social legislation, not only in the fields of health, child welfare, housing, and kindred areas, but also legislation designed to assure economic equity and opportunity.

To deny the Negro the opportunity to engage in work which will enable him to buy decent food and clothes for his family, to live in something better than a disease-infested alley, to keep him from being a reservoir of infection to his neighbor and his community, is no longer an affront solely to our race; it is a menace to our nation, for no nation can achieve maximum efficiency if the contribution of any segment of the population is wasted.

We want to impress upon employers, both public and private, and upon labor union leadership the patriotic necessity for fuller employment of Negroes in industry, in civilian defense, in consumer and health programs. It is unpatriotic and inefficient in this crisis to permit discrimination against workers and citizens because of class, color, creed or sex. Negro Americans, now, as in the past, want the opportunity to do their full part.

ALL-OUT EFFORT

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, while making its contribution toward improving the health, efficiency and well-being of the minority group of which it is a part, realizes a nation-sweeping, all-out effort is imperative at this time.

We, therefore, appeal to *the* America that is providing world leadership in the struggle to keep democracy alive, to give that equality of opportunity which will remove the inconsistencies between democratic theory and existing practice—to make democracy a reality in our own Nation.

OCT 8 1941

DR. DOROTHY BOULDING FEREBEE

practicing physician in Washington, D. C., is a graduate of Simmons College and Tufts Medical School, Boston. She is clinical instructor in obstretics at Howard University School of Medicine and assistant obstetrician at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington. She is the wife of Captain C. Thurston Ferebee, assistant dental surgeon of the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass., and the mother of a twin son and daughter.

As president of the Southeast Settlement House and as member of the Executive Committee of the Washington Community Chest, she is active in social work organizations.

For seven years, she has been medical director of the Cotton Field clinics, conducted and financed by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, of which she is the national president.

Jackson, Miss., News
December 4, 1941

Negroes' Health Problems Attacked

State board of health measures to combat the major negro health problems of sanitation, maternal and infant care, tuberculosis and syphilis were told Wednesday by Dr. C. A. Bailey, retired member of the Rockefeller Foundation and now relief officer in Yazoo county.

Having served the Foundation in many parts of the world, Dr. Bailey has been for the past year in Mississippi, which he is leaving shortly for Mexico.

In Jackson Wednesday, Dr. Bailey pointed out that the negro child is usually born into unsanitary home conditions and environment.

"Frequently," said the doctor, "he is surrounded with superstition and want. Often he is under-nourished and neglected. Those who survive the first day, the first month, the first year of life—and the loss of life during these periods is tremendous in the colored race—are handicapped.

"More expectant mothers yearly are receiving scientific guidance during their pregnancy," Doctor Bailey states, "through the wise council and efficient administration of the Mississippi State board of health and its local county health units. But much greater hospital facilities are needed. Negro midwives made last year more than 80 per cent of the negro deliveries in the state."

Of the thousands being treated for syphilis in the free clinics of the state, Dr. Bailey pointed out that for an average recent month 96 per cent were colored.

The Rockefeller Foundation physician said he believes that better health for all the people of Mississippi is a cooperative project with both white and colored participating. Germs, he says, know no race, color or creed.

Yazoo, Miss Sentinel
December 23, 1941

Seek To Better Negroes Health

State Board Working To Improve Sanitation, Biggest Problem Now

Untiring efforts of the State Board of Health to improve the health of the Mississippi Negro were told this week by Dr. C. A. Bailey, retired member of the Rockefeller Foundation, now relief health officer in Yazoo County. Dr. Bailey, who has served the Foundation in many parts of the world has for the past year been in Mississippi, which he is leaving shortly for Mexico. From wide experience, Dr. Bailey discusses the health of the Mississippi Negro, calling major health problems among this race sanitation, maternal and infant care, tuberculosis, and syphilis.

"The colored child," he says, "is usually brought into this world in insanitary home conditions and environment. Frequently he is surrounded with superstition and want. Often he is undernourished and neglected. Those who survive the first day, the first month, the first year of life—and the loss of life during these periods is tremendous in the colored race—are handicapped."

"More expectant mothers yearly are receiving scientific guidance during their pregnancy," Dr. Bailey states, "through the wise council and efficient administration of the Mississippi State Board of Health and its local county health units. "But," he declares, "much greater hospital facilities are needed." Negro midwives made last year more than 80 per cent of the Negro deliveries in the state.

Of the thousands being treated for syphilis in the free clinics of the state, Dr. Bailey points out that for an average recent month 96 per cent were colored.

The Rockefeller Foundation physician believes that better health for all people of Mississippi is a cooperative project with both white and colored participating. Germs, he says, know no race, color, or creed.

"Whereas more disease exists among the colored race," he states, "more public health effort is being expended among them. It is the belief of Dr. Felix J. Underwood, State Health Officer, that health efforts of the people, by the people, and for the people are increasing and intensifying with each passing year in order to bring to each and every citizen of our state, healthier, happier, and more useful lives."

22-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo

VOLUNTEER PROJECT ON COTTON PLANTATIONS BOON TO SICK, UNDERNOURISHED

The following article on the Alpha Kappa Alpha health project in Mississippi is reprinted from the Survey Graphic as condensed in The Reader's Digest. The article appeared in the September, 1940, issue of both magazines and attracted nation-wide attention to the sorority's project.

COTTON FIELD CLINIC

JAN 3 - 1941

By J. D. Ratcliff

In the back country of the lower Mississippi several hundred Negroes—men, women and children— are watching a dozen Negro women in crisp white uniforms, busily at work under the cotton wood trees. From a white sheeted table, made by laying a door across a pair of sawhorses, a Negro nurse picks up a hypodermic syringe and shoots toxoid into the arm of a five-year-old. That child will never have diphtheria. Another nurse, after listening to an old granny describe the malarial chills-and-fever that rack her bones, hands out a supply of quinine. A Negro women dentist fills teeth in one corner of the grove. In another, a Negro woman doctor takes a blood sample from a strapping young field hand, to be tested for syphilis.

In this cotton field clinic, Negroes are taking the initiative to bring health to their own people. Sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha, a sorority of Negro college women, these efficient, devoted workers have for five years been giving medical care where it is desperately needed here in rural Mississippi. They have volunteered their summer vacations to set up clinics in schools, churches, out of doors. Tuskegee sent a Negro public-health nurse, Boston a dentist, Washington a physician. Each is allowed $10.50 a week for board and lodging; and the sorority supplies gasoline for their cars. Otherwise every cent of the $2,500 budget — donated by the sorority's 2,200 members — goes for medical supplies.

TREAT THOUSANDS

This remarkable group has treated thousands of adults for malaria and other chronic diseases; provided expectant mothers and rickety children with protective foods; and immunized more than 14,500 children against diphtheria and smallpox.

The project began in 1935. Moved by accounts of poverty and ill health among the Mississippi sharecroppers, the sorority appropriated $1,500 for medical work under the supervision of Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, a Negro practitioner in Washington.

Dr. Ferebee, whose family has produced several generations of lawyers, studied medicine at Tufts, graduating *cum laude*. From a large number of volunteers she selected 11 assistants. The group planned a central clinic during the summer "lay-by" between cotton chopping and picking. But the planters, suspicious of "outside agitators," refused to allow Negroes to attend unless the clinics were on the plantations, under the owners' watchful eyes.

MOBILE CLINICS

This meant mobile clinics. It meant that doctors and nurses accustomed to hospital facilities would have to use whatever they could carry with them. Yet it proved to be a much better system, reaching isolated people who could never have trekked miles to a central clinic. That summer the six-car caravan covered 5,300 miles, administering 2,000 doses of diphtheria toxoid and 3,000 doses of smallpox vaccine.

The second summer's work was concentrated in Bolivar county, between Memphis and Vicksburg. Three-fourths of the county's 80,000 population is Negro. Pellagra, caused by bad diet, is rife. So are syphilis and dysentery. Conditions for tuberculosis are ideal: 10 per cent of the houses average three or more people per bed. Life insurance companies at one time refused to write policies for anyone in Bolivar county.

These appalling conditions must not be blamed on the county's health department. It is one of the best in the state — on an annual health budget of 25 cents per capita. (In other communities $1 is considered barely adequate.) The health department's head is Dr. R. D. Dedwylder, veteran of the Rockefeller Foundation's famous hookworm commission and of the International Health Board's malaria project. Despite his meager budget he is largely responsible for halving Bolivar's death rate in 20 years.

Dr. Dedwylder, a white man, welcomed the Alpha Kappa Alpha group, for he knew they could tell the story of health in a language their own people would understand. He drew up some clinic schedules, tacked them up in advance in stores and on fence posts. Word of the mission's arrival went out over the country; plantation owners told their workers and preachers announced it from the pulpit.

Early in the morning the cars packed with medical supplies and health literature arrived at the spot selected for the day. Many people are waiting. Some have been there since dawn. Most of them have never before had medical attention and are eager for it.

One by one they tell of their pains and "miseries." Youngsters saucer-eyed with fear watch other yougsters submit to vaccination. Expectant mothers are examined and if unusual conditions are discovered word is passed along to one of the county's 130 Negro midwives. Simple dental care is given; badly infected teeth are removed; and each child gets a free toothbrush and instruction in its use.

1,000 IN A DAY

Work at the clinic continues as long as people are waiting to be treated — or until darkness falls. In one two-day period 1,000 people turned up.

Eighty percent of the children have diseased tonsils and adenoids. The clinic workers can do nothing about this, because they lack facilities for surgical care, and the county has no hospital for Negroes. The county cooperated, however, in continuing syphilis and malaria treatments after the clinic's summer session is over — with drugs which the sorority group gives the county health office.

The work this year emphasizes malnutrition, from which many adult Negroes and over half the children suffer as a result of their "three M" diet of meal, meat and molasses. The Southern Negro grows cotton to his doorstep and buys the cheapest food at the plantation commissary: thus the shocking paradox of people starving on some of the earth's richest land.

FIGHT MAL-NUTRITION

This summer a trailer kitchen is traveling with the clinic, to educate the Negro to lifesaving foods now foreign to him. New foods, furnished by the Surplus Commodities Corporation, are distributed at the phychological moment — the end of the day, when people are hungry. The Negroes are also given canning demonstrations. Planters are persuaded to allot space to their sharecroppers for vegetable gardens and the Negroes are taught their value.

The good these self-sacrificing women have done is now appreciated by alert planters. The group has been invited to other conties and to other states. A fraternal organization in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, now health conscious, dropped plans for an office building, using its funds to build a 50-bed hospital. A low-cost health-insurance plan for Negroes is under way. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, calls the clinic's achievement one of the greatest jobs of volunteer public health work he has ever seen.

Jackson, Miss., News
August 7, 1941

State Plans Negro Health Education

New steps in a co-operative program of health education for negroes have been taken jointly by the state department of education and state board of health, officials of these organizations announce today.

These departments are arranging for Dr. Wm. E. Miller, negro physician of Shaw, to start this program in the summer normal for negro teachers now in progress at Greenville. Dr. Miller is a graduate of Fisk University, University of Illinois Medical School, and has a degree of Master of public health from Harvard.

He has just completed a six weeks' session in methods and materials of health education at the North Carolina College for negroes in Durham, where he went on a fellowship provided jointly by the general education board and the international health division of the Rockefeller Foundation. Attending this session on a similar fellowship was Dr. M. Luther Smith of Alcorn College.

Dr. Miller was in Jackson terday where he conferred Dr. Felix J. Underwood, execu officer of the state board of health. Subjects of the course to be offered teachers include personal hygiene, the structure and function of the body, racial superstition and folklore, self-medication and home remedies, nutrition, first aid, home and school sanitation, classes of diseases and their prevention, physical exercise and recreation.

AKA'S Cotton Field Clinic

MAR 1 5 1941

By J. D. Ratcliff

(Reprinted from 'Survey Graphic, September, 1940)

In the back country of the fabulous Mississippi River Delta is a scene no casual traveler will ever witness. Several hundred Negroes are lounging about in the smothering July heat. Tall, rawboned kinds of Negroes: babies in arms, old men twisted with rheumatism, expectant mothers, husky young field hands. As they loaf or munch sandwiches or drink warm soda pop, they watch what is happening under the cottonwood trees, where a dozen colored women in starched white uniforms are busily at work.

Here is a table covered with a white sheet—a table made by laying an unhinged door across a pair of saw-horses. On the table bubbles a sterlizer. A Negro nurse, quickly, quietly, takes a hypodermic syringe from the sterlizer, draws it full of toxoid, and shoots it into the arm of a frightened five-year old. That little Negro girl will never have diphhteria. At the other end of the table another Negro nurse is pressing vaccine into the arm of a howling baby. There's one victim less for smallpox.

MAR 1 5 1941

Off in one corner of the cottonwood grove a Negro woman dentist is filling teeth. Power for her portable drill comes from a treadle. In another corner a Negro interviewer listens patiently while an old granny describes the misery of chills and fevers that rack her bones. No miscroscopic examination is needed here. Malaria. And quinine will stop it. Farther off a Negro woman doctor snaps a glass seal off the needle end of a Keidel tub. The tube's vacuum sucks up blood from the arm of a young fellow—blood which will be tested for the dread spirochetes of syphilis. The strapping young field hand is neithed frightened nor ashamed that he may have this disease. "Bad blood," he calls it—or "old dog." Here in this lost province of cotton's kingdom, where one will find few either of the taboos or medical blessings of civilization, syphilis is hideously common, and carries no social stigma.

The spectacle of wretchedly ill, suffering, and ignorant Negroes is only too easy to find in our America. Denied education and kept at low economic levels, the Negro in the past has had to depend on the white man for whatever medical care he got. Pioneer work by the Rosenwald Fund has helped change this. Hospitals have opened to allow the Negro internships. Scores of rural counties have added Negro public health nurses, and large scale training programs for midwives have been launched. The Negro's hunger for health—far more acute than found among whites at similar economic levels—is getting some satisfaction.

This project, begun in 1933, is simply an isolated example of the Negro taking the initiative himself. It is sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha, a sorority of Negro college women and is absolutely unique. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service calls it one of the best jobs of volunteer public health work he has ever seen.

For five years now these women have voluntered each summer to take health to a place where it is desperately needed—rural Mississippi. They have given their summer vacations; driven their own cars over bumpy roads to set up clinics wherever there was room—in schools, churches, out of doors. Annual budgets drawn from dues paid by the sorority's 2,200 Negro members and from the donations of its 125 chapters have yet to exceed $2,500. Personnel, largely composed of Negro professional women, shifts each year. Workers who come from all parts of the country donate their services. Tuskegee sent a Negro public health nurse. Boston sent a dentist and Washington a physician. A colored nursery-school teacher from Philadelphia helped with secretarial work and so did another teacher from Norfolk. Each of the twelve workers is allowed $10.50 a week for board, lodging, and laundry; and the sorority supplies gasoline for their cars. Otherwise every cent appropriated goes for medical supplies.

MAR 1 5 1941

On time donated to help their own people, this remarkable group has immunized about 14,500 children against diphtheria and smallpox; treated thousands of adults for malaria, syphilis and other diseases; provided expectant mothers and rickety children with such protective food concentrates as dried milk, yeast, and vitamins.

Amory, Miss., Advertiser

April 10, 1941

NEGROES SHOULD BE COMMENDED FOR STEPS IN HEALTH DIRECTION

One who cares to drive up and down the streets over in the Negro section of the city can readily see that everybody over there has been doing their bit to cooperate with the County Health Authorities in the celebration of National Health Week.

In co-operation with Dr. Love, Mrs. Lula Lott Williams, and others, the Jeanes County and County Teachers have been doing a great work in that part of town. F. L. Thompson, superintendent of the Negro School has co-operated extensively in the Health Program and the part of town housing the Negro colony is a credit to any community.

Drive through the "Sticks" as we used to call it, you will no believe it is the same communit we saw once upon a time.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Mississippi Birth Rate Is Higher Only For Negroes

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—While the birth rate for Mississippi remained the same for 1940 as for 1939, the Negro birth rate increased five-tenths per cent, and that of the whites was lowered proportionately. The discrepancy in the growth of the two races increased from 5.3 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

MAY 24 1941

During [illegible] there were a total of 52,526 new babies in the state. 28,084 white and 29,442 Negro. The ratio of white to Negro birth rate was 21.4 per cent to 26.7 per cent in 1939, and 20.9 per cent to 27.1 per cent in 1940.

Visitor Medical Clinic

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Licensed Physician, Trained Nurse and Laboratory Technician
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St. Louis Argus
Advantages
St. Louis, Mo.
JAN 24 1941

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(No Students or Internes)
MORE PRIVATE
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A modern, well equipped medical office planned for the average working man. OUR LOW PRICES are based on large volume of patients. We operate our own drug store—drugs at cost to you. We operate our own laboratory. $5,000.00 invested in modern equipment for you. Largest clinic in the Midwest, occupying entire building ½ block long. Over 10,000 satisfied patients. our best reference.

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1 Ear, Nose, Throat
2 Chest (Heart & Lungs)
3 Blood Pressure
4 Blood Test
5 Sputum Test
6 Urinalysis
7 X-Ray

General Medicine

1 Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
2 Chest
3 Stomach Complaints
4 Rectal Complaints
5 Gall Bladder, Liver
6 Heart Diseases
7 Women's Diseases
8 Rheumatism
9 High Blood Pressure
10 Nervous Diseases
11 Skin Diseases
12 Kidney Diseases

Social Diseases

1 BLOOD DISORDERS
Salversan '606'
Neo Salvelsan '914'
Mercury
Bismuth
2 GENITO URINARY
DISORDERS
Irrigations
Massages
G. C. Vaccines, Sounds

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1 Eyes Tested
2 Glasses Fitted
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X-Ray

1 Pictures
2 Fluoroscope
3 Treatment

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

President's Ball in Harlem Proceeds Net $1,027.71

FEB 15 1941

President Roosevelt is held in exceedingly high esteem by Harlemites, it was indicated this week, when the report on the recent Savoy Ballroom F.D.R. Birthday Ball was made public. A check for $1,027.71 was turned over to the committee sponsoring the affair by Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter, director of public relations for The Amsterdam Star-News and one of the committee's most active members.

The report was made public Monday night following a committee meeting at the home of Mrs. Elsie Dick, 205 W. 15th St., who served as co-chairman of the affair.

Bill Robinson, genial star of radio, stage and screen, acted as general chairman. Others serving with him were: Mrs. A. Phillip Randolph, Mrs. Nora Sanders, Misses Adelaide DeFrantz, Barbara Watson and Ruth Elington.

In thanking members of the committee for cooperating in making the event a success, Mrs. Dick stated that next year's affair would be one of the biggest social events in Harlem.

Mrs. Catherine Williams, 409 Edgecombe Ave., was credited with individually leading all others in the sale of tickets which were handled generally by The Amsterdam Star-News and its representative, Mrs. Hunter.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Measles Epidemic Had Its Start In Crowded Slums of Harlem

MAR 7 1941

It is no accident that the epidemic of measles now raging throughout Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx began in central Harlem. For Harlem is the most congested and poorest area in New York's five boroughs, and measles is a contact disease.

Dr. Ernest F. Dupre, whose office is at 2 W. 135th St., in Harlem, told the Daily Worker yesterday, "Measles is a disease of contact through the nose and throat—the closer the contact the more chance there is of contracting it. The congestion in Harlem is greater than anywhere else in New York. You can draw your own conclusions."

Dr. Dupre added that, with the crowded living conditions and the poverty in Harlem, people are "chronically exposed" to this as to most diseases, and for the present attack to take the form of an epidemic was rather unexpected. He said, "I've been impressed, too, by the fact that nearly all my patients say they've had measles before." This, he suggested, might be explained by the fact that there are two types of measles: **morbilli**, the usual and more violent form, and **rubella**, the red or "German" measles. Both, he explained, are prevalent in the present epidemic.

CAN BE AVERTED

Dr. Dupre stressed the fact that measles is not any more necessary or unavoidable than any other disease. "It can be avoided by avoiding contact," he said. "Of course poverty not only makes such diseases spread quicker, because people are forced to live so close together, but it makes the attacks more dangerous, because of lowered resistance from bad diets and generally bad health conditions. Then, too, the poor slum-dweller isn't likely to get good medical attention."

MAR 7 1941

Complications and after-effects of the disease, he said, are more serious than the initial infection, and these are most likely to be serious in very young children and in those suffering from tuberculosis.

According to Mrs. Lillian Bruen, executive secretary of the Westside Tenants League, Harlem is not the only segregated area in which the measles epidemic is more than usually acute. She stated that most of the children in the jim-crow blocks on 98th and 99th Streets, west of Central Park, are afflicted. She pointed out that from the standpoint of housing and poverty, these streets are among the worst in the city outside of Harlem.

Donald Schoolman, secertary of the City-Wide Tenants' Council, 112 W. 48th St., said that the lack of proper sanitation in slum tenements is undoubtedly a contributing factor in the spread of diseases. "Because of the growing housing shortage," he stated, "landlords are refusing to do the usual repairs, or to pay to keep the buildings clean. These conditions are worse than usual this winter."

Mr. Schoolman pointed out that poverty, bad housing, malnutrition and the highest disease rates inevitably go hand in hand.

More than 150 medical men and lay members of the Committee and their friends heard John Benson, president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, discuss advertising as a public service factor; saw Abbott Kimball, president of Abbott Kimball Co. receive the Clement Cleveland Medal for his conspicuous service to cancer education through his assistance to the committee in developing its magazine advertising appeal, and inspected a special exhibit of the committee's magazine, car-card and billboard advertising over the past fifteen years.

Another feature of the dinner was the presentation of a testimonial from the American Society for the Control of Cancer to Dr. John C. A. Gerster in recognition of his fifteen years of service as chairman of the New York City Cancer Committee.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Doctor Given Fellowship From National Cancer Institute To Study At Bellevue Hospital

NOV 1 1941

The contribution of advertising to public education on the control of one of today's most dreaded diseases was featured from several angles at the fifteenth annual dinner of the New York City Cancer Committee, which was held at the Advertising Club last Wednesday evening.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Three-Fourths Of All Tuberculosis Deaths In Manhattan Recorded By Negro Sufferers

APR 5 - 1941

Recent information compiled by the Statistical Service of the Association shows that 55 percent of all tuberculosis patients admitted to New York City Hospitals during 1940 were in the far advanced stage of the disease. Thirty-five percent were in the moderately advanced stages and 10 percent were in the minimal stage. The information makes clear that tuberculosis continues to maintain itself as a serious cause of illness and death in the city.

Altogether during the year 1940 the Health Department had knowledge of 29,849 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to the 19,485 cases already on the register at the beginning of the year, 8,212 pulmonary tuberculosis cases were reported by various medical authorities for the first time during the last twelve months; and,, 2,152 former cases were said to have become active again. Besides the pulmonary cases, 796 instances of non-pulmonary forms of the disease were recorded. Nine thousand new victims of tuberculosis each year is a clear indication that this disease is still being sown freely in the community.

APR 5 - 1941

Highest Toll In Manhattan

During 1940, tuberculosis claimed 3,622 lives in New York City, 987 being deaths of colored people. By health center districts the greatest toll was taken first in Central Harlem with 428 tuberculosis deaths; then in Lower West Side with 266; Lower East Side, 244; East Harlem, 182; Bedford in Brooklyn, 173; Riverside, 165; Fort Greene, 151; Washington Heights, 143; the Williamsburg-Greenpoint section with 128 deaths and Flatbush with 101 deaths. The other deaths. The other health center districts had anywhere from 35 to 99 deaths each. The 987 deaths among the colored constituted 27 percent of all tuberculosis mortality in New York City and almost three-fourths of the tuberculosis deaths in Manhattan.

In 1940 there were 74,177 persons attending various tuberculosis clinics for treatment or observation Of 42,389 new admissions 3,498 were found to have had active tuberculosis.

APR 5 - 1941

Twenty five tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria serving New York City treated a total of 17,923 patients during 1940 as compared with 17,129 in 1939. The average daily number of patients in hospitals for 1940 was 6,145 as against 5,839 a year ago.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
November 2, 1941

North Carolina Health Work For Negroes Wins Recognition

Raleigh, Nov. 1—The North Carolina state board of health has beer awarded a certificate of merit for outstanding health work among Negroes, it was announced here by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer.

The award was made by the United States public health service and the certificate was signed by Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, chairman of the national Negro health week committee.

In a letter received by Dr. Reynolds, it was stated that the award is "a formal acknowledgement of the contribution of your community to the achievement of the current year's National Negro Health week observance and in recognition of the year-round health consciousness and activity which are essential to effective participation in the various health services of your community."

North Carolina was the first state in the union whose board of health added a full-time Negro physician to its staff for work among Negroes. This post is held by Dr Walter J. Hughes, of Greensboro, whose work among the members of his race has been outstanding and who, in a recent address at Durham, declared that North Carolina has done more to promote the health of the Negro than any other state.

The staff of health workers in North Carolina among Negroes includes one full-time physician, a well trained health educator, six dentists, eleven part-time physicians and thirty nurses.

"I think this award is a distinct compliment to North Carolina and its efforts in behalf of our Negro citizens, who comprise approximately a third of our population," was Dr. Reynolds' comment upon receipt of the certificate. "Much credit is due Dr. Hughes and his associates, and there is no reason why this important work should not proceed with increasing momentum and efficiency. The manner in which our Negro population has responded to what we are trying to do in their behalf is gratifying to me. Good health promotes good feeling and cooperation among all groups.

"North Carolina has a Negro citizenship of which it should and does feel proud. There is no spot in America where the relations between the races are more harmonious than here. The health of any group affects the health of the whole, and with this truth ever before us, we shall proceed along lines for which the groundwork already has been so successfully laid."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 2, 1941

N. C. WINS AWARD FOR NEGRO WORK

Board of Health Given Certificate of Merit for Health Activity Among Negroes

The North Carolina State Board of Health has been awarded a certificate of merit by the United States Public Health Service for outstanding health work among Negroes, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, announced yesterday.

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North Carolina was the first state in the union whose Board of Health added a full-time Negro physician to its staff for work among Negroes. This post is held by Dr. Walter J. Hughes of Greensboro, whose work among the members of his race has been outstanding. Dr. Hughes declared in a recent address at Durham that North Carolina has done more to promote the health of the Negro than any other state.

The staff of health workers in North Carolina among Negroes includes one full-time physician, a well-trained health educator, six dentists, 11 part-time physicians and 30 nurses.

"I think this award is a distinct compliment to North Carolina and its efforts in behalf of the Negro citizens, who comprise approximately a third of our population," Dr. Reynolds commented. "Much credit is due Dr. Hughes and his associates and there is no reason why this important work should not proceed with increasing momentum and efficiency. The manner in which our Negro population has responded to what we are trying to do in their behalf is gratifying to me. Good Health promotes good feeling and cooperation among all groups.

"North Carolina has a Negro citizenship of which it should and does feel proud. There is no spot in America where the relations between the races are more harmonious than here. The health of any group affects the health of the whole and with this truth before us we shall proceed along lines for which the ground work already has been so successfully laid," Dr. Reynolds declared.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
November 4, 1941

Our Negro Health Work

A certificate of merit for outstanding health work among Negroes has been awarded the North Carolina State Board of Health by the United States Public Health Service.

The letter to Dr. Carl V. Reynolds annquncing the award says it is "a formal acknowledgment of the contribution of your community to the achievement of the current year's National Negro Health Week observance and in recognition of the year-round health consciousness and activity which are essential to the effective participation in the various health services of your community."

This is a richly deserved honor for our State Health Department, which ranks among the best in the country. North Carolina was the first State in the Union whose board of health added a full-time Negro physician to its staff for work among Negroes. This position is held by Dr. Walter J. Hughes. He was recently quoted as having said that North Carolina has done more to promote the health of the Negro than any other State.

The staff of health workers in North Carolina among Negroes includes one full-time physician, a well-trained health educator, six dentists, eleven part-time physicians and thirty nurses.

In commenting on the award, Dr. Reynolds said that much credit was due to the staff of Negro health workers in his department, and added: "There is no reason why this important work should not proceed with increasing momentum and efficiency. The manner in which our Negro population has responded to what we are trying to do in their behalf is gratifying to me. Good health promotes good feeling and co-operation among all groups. North Carolina has a Negro citizenship of which it should and does feel proud. There is no spot in America where the relations between the races are more harmonious than here. The health of any group affects the health of the whole, and with this truth ever before us, we shall proceed along lines for which the groundwork already has been o successfully laid."

Aberdeen and Vass
N. C. Citizen
Jan. 16, 1941

NEGROES GIVE $525. FOR SEALS

The highlight of the Tuberculosis Christmas Seal Sale drive of the county was perhaps the meeting of all the colored teachers who acted as local chairmen, which was held in Carthage Friday afternoon. Paul Brown, superintendent of the West Southern Pines High School and his committee, composed of C. H. Flagg and Edna Taylor of Pinehurst, and H. W. Groves and S. G. Calvert of Carthage, made an outstanding effort to collect funds.

There was much interest shown throughout the county as to whether the colored people's self-named goal of $500.00 was reached.

When the report was made by the treasurer, revealing that the grand total of $535.00 was raised, a rousing cheer went up.

Aside from the encouraging feature of having exceeded their goal by $35.00, the spirit of cooperation and deep interest manifested throughout the workers was quite wonderful.

A rushing vote of thanks was given to Mrs. T. A. Cheatham, for the help she had given to their people in helping to wipe out Tuberculosis among their people. Mrs. Cheatham was chairman of the general county drive.

The totals of the six leading colored schools was: West Southern Pines, $136.10; Taylortown, $83.49; Pinckney High, Carthage, $75.29; Eastwood,, $36.00; Aberdeen, $35.75; Vineland, West End, $25.00. The Eastwood School, led by Edna Taylor, was the highest two-teacher school, as it has been for a number of years.

Thirteen of the 21 schools reported will receive a ten percent bonus for special health work in their school for raising their quota. The colored schools contributed 100 per cent and the colored people throughout the county cooperated greatly to make this splendid return possible.

Tarboro N C Southerner
February 7, 1941

COLORED DANCE FOR INFANTILE

Dragon Night Club to Be Scene Of Dance for Funds For Infantile Paralysis Fight

The colored citizens of Tarboro and Edgecombe county will hold their celebration of the president's fight against infantile paralysis at the Dragon Night Club from 9 to 1.

William Parker, chairman of the colored celebration, said today that admission was placed at 50 cents, and that all over actual cost would be turned over to the chairman of the funds.

White people who would like to attend the dance are invited, Parker said, as special spectator sections will be reserved. Admission will be 50 cents.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 8, 1941

Negro Oral Hygiene Work Is Completed

The Oral Hygiene program for the colored schools in Pitt county came to a close yesterday after six weeks of dental services by Dr. J. H. Barnhill of the State Board of Health, Division of Oral Hygiene.

According to Dr. Ennett, the Pitt county health officer, Dr. Barnhill worked in the following schools: Ayden, Bruce, Cherry, Lane, Cox, Farmville, Falkland, Fountain and Zion Hill.

Dr. Barnhill's report shows that he inspected 1067 children, treated 474, and referred to local dentists for treatment, 71.

He performed a total of 1,675 dental operations; made 37 lectures on Oral Hygiene, and the total attendance of pupils and teachers at these lectures was 1,306.

Dr. Ennett states that Dr. Barnhill has served the colored schools of Pitt county for a number of years and has done excellent work.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 11, 1941

Negroes and Syphilis

A North Carolina physician, commenting on a recent editorial pointing out the difference in syphilis rates between the North and South in connection with national defense, says that the situation is not a question of geography but of race.

In a recent survey of draft registrants in Harnett County, he reports, the syphilis rate for whites was six per thousand, while the rate for Negroes was 218 per thousand.

"Quotation of a rate 80 per thousand for the total number of both white and colored gives no idea of the true situation," he says. As a matter of fact, he adds, considering the white race alone the syphilis rate is lower in the South than in New Hampshire.

The difference in infection between the races here pointed out is startling. But in this startling fact there is no basis for complacency on the part of Southern white people who depend upon Negroes for cooking, nursing, washing and other personal services. It indicates that more public health services for the Negro are essential for the safety of both races. Not color but ignorance, poverty, crowded slums, lack of sanitation have made the Negro a disease carrier for the whole South. Cure for him is the only safety for all.

Gastonia N C Gazette
May 17, 1941

Death rates of Negro mothers because of pregnancy and childbirth have declined from 139 per 10,000 births in 1918 to 85 in 1938, according to the Census Bureau. During the same period deaths of white mothers from the same causes have declined from 89 to 38.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
May 25, 1941

Dr. Shuford's New Clinic For Negroes Will Open Monday

Nine-Room Structure On College Street Is Remodeled; Health League Organized, With Credit Union For Members

Dr. Mary Frances Shuford, whose health work among negroes has attracted wide attention, has moved to put her work on a permanent, state-chartered basis.

Her clinic has been incorporated, she has purchased a building to house it, and has obtained a charter for a credit union for members of the Asheville Health league, which she has organized.

The clinic is exclusively for negroes, but membership in the health league and its credit union is open to whites and negroes.

A certificate of incorporation for the Shuford Clinic, Inc., has been issued by the secretary of state, and filed with the clerk of superior court here, and Dr. Shuford said yesterday that she has purchased the nine-room residence, former home of the late Dr. Walker, negro, at 269 College street to house it. The clinic will open there Monday.

The clinic charter provides for a non-profit, non-stock corporation, with Dr. Shuford, Erskine E. Boyce of Gastonia, and Dr. Margery J. Lord as incorporators. The clinic is authorized to do charitable, semi-pay, or pay work and to have voting and non-voting members. No capital stock is to be issued, but the corporation is authorized to take and hold title to any property, gifts, bequests or similar funds.

In addition to her other practice, Dr. Shuford has held a clinic for negroes in a downtown office building for several years, but recently was asked to discontinue the clinic or vacate her offices. She also has operated a savings and loan plan among her negro patients in a purely informal way—chiefly in the form of medical care loans that she personally made to the patients.

In the College street structure, which has just been re-painted and otherwse improved, will be an operating room, nurses' quarters, kitchen, overnight accommodations for patients, and offices. Equipment already has been purchased. Except in an emergency, only minor operations will be attempted for the present Dr. Shuford said. Two other physicians have expressed the intention of using the clinic, she said, adding that still others who wish to are invited to participate.

The purpose of the health league will be to teach its members how to stay well and the necessity of regular visits to the physicians for check-ups. and the credit union among its members will afford them the means of borrowing to pay for medical care, past, present or future. In addition, a prepaid medical plan will be inaugurated, whereby the association will supplement the patient's savings in the event of prolonged illness.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
July 20, 1941

29 ARE ENROLLED IN FIRST AID COURSE FOR NEGROES HERE

Twenty-nine enrollees have been accepted to take the instructor's course for negroes in Red Cross first aid to begin Monday at the Central fire station at 7 p. m. with Dr. Otis Marshall of the National Red Cross staff as instructor.

Members of the class are as follows: William Blye, supervisor of drivers and mechanics, Burns Delivery company; Ollie May Burnside, dietitian and practical teacher, Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia; Ethel C. Davidson, teacher, Canton; William Alexander Davidson, mail distributor, Champion Paper and Fibre company, Canton; Valecia Davis, WPA recreation leader; Adella L. Epps, teacher, adult education program of WPA; Mattie Fambro, domestic; David Kingsley Hall, elevator operator,

Platiron building; Mary Russell Hall, teacher, Asheville city schools; Marjorie Brown Hart, college student; Johnnie Mae Hollis, WPA recreation leader; Mamie E. Johnson, teacher, Asheville city schools; William Lanton Howell, teacher, WPA adult education program, Dillsboro; Isma Wilkinson James, teacher, Asheville city schools; Eugenia Jarrett, practical nurse; Geraldine Elaine McKissick, teacher; M. E. McKissick, clerk.

Janet Battle Kebe, teacher, Asheville city schools; Clarence Moore, director Community Recreation and Social Service league; Della Mae Ridley Freeman, teacher, adult education program; Georgia Anne Peters, teacher of art and dramatics, Phyllis Wheatley R. W. C. A.; Noreen Honesty Russell, teacher, Rutherfordton; Leo Mamie Sheftall, stenographer; Lucile Shepard, teacher, Asheville city schools; Ethel Lorraine Morris, housewife; Juanita Weaver, teacher, Asheville city schools; Fred Worthy, WPA recreation leader; Ruth Elnora Roung and Ezekial Hilliard Trezevant, teacher.

There is only one qualified negro first aid instructor in the local chapter at present, but from the group listed above it is expected by Red Cross officials that a sufficient number will qualify to meet all the calls for instruction which the chapter is receiving from the negro citizenship of this community.

Siler City, N. C. News
August 1, 1941

Halt The Disease Now

A SURVEY to determine the amount of syphilis existing in Chatham county is now being conducted by the county health department, with the assistance of the State Board of Health and the Rockefeller Foundation. This is a drive in which residents of the county, both white and colored, are asked to give their full cooperation —because only with full cooperation can we determine the extent of this contagious disease that cripples mind and body if allowed to continue its course without treatment.

In many respects the disease is a peculiar one. A person may have it for years without knowing it. Contrary to general belief, it is not always contracted through immoral practices —but can be picked up innocently. It can cause blindness, heart disease and insanity. It can cause mothers to give birth to dead children, to syphilitic children. One recorded case in this county shows that a Negro mother had eight children, in a period of ~~10 years,~~ that were dead at birth. An investigation revealed that she had the disease. She received treatment and the next child was delivered alive.

The rather surprising statement was made this week by an official of the county health department to the effect that there are at least 125 known cases of syphilis in Siler City and vicinity. Many of the afflicted persons are receiving treatment; others are not. Some of the bearers may be working as servants in homes —possible sources of infection for entire families.

The approach being made in the survey now underway is through an educational motion picture showing various characteristics of the disease. Included on the same program are a comedy and a travel picture. Following the educational and entertainment program, blood tests will be made of all persons who wish to know definitely whether they are infected. In the several tests made thus far, many new cases have been discovered. The information is not made public, but the person tested is given a report.

The health workers will be in Siler City, Silk Hope and Bennett next week. They will offer an opportunity for everyone to know the true facts about syphilis, its causes and its cu[illegible]

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
March 30, 1941

Negro Health Security Company

Dr. Shuford Tries Nove Group Medicine Plan In Asheville

(Editor's Note: This article is a product of The Citizen-Times contest for human interest stories. The $5 prize is divided between the first two persons who suggested this subject. Checks for $2.50 are being mailed to Anna Wilson, 14 Silver street, and G. O. Coughlin, 100 Flint street.)

BY WALTER S. ADAMS

"YO IS jes lak God, doctah," beamed a grateful negro patient, having been relieved of a "big misery" in her back. Without money to pay the bill, she ingeniously tried to satisfy the physician with gratitude and flattery.

But the equally diplomatic Southern woman doctor understood her negroes:

"No indeed, Mandy, I'm not like God at all. God doesn't have to eat or pay rent or buy medicines for patients. You can thank God for what he does for you, but you have to pay me—and you are going to pay this doctor bill if, if . . ."

"If, how, doctah?"

"If, if, I have to lend you the money myself!"

Dr. Mary Frances Shuford, of Asheville, had numerous colored patients like Mandy and they were increasing. They needed her badly and quite frankly, she could use them very nicely in her medical practice. But the more she did for them for nothing, the less they were inclined to do for themselves. Charity medical service was not very successful even for the patients, and it was definitely disastrous for the doctor.

This physician decided that if she were going to make much of a contribution toward improving the horrible health conditions among the negroes in her community she would have to change her methods. She knew she would have to figure out some way to get more cooperation from these patients than charity made them feel. There were other serious problems in the way too.

Serious Problems In Way

Asheville has a population of 52,000, including 15,000 negroes. The city's five hospitals have nearly 400 beds for patients, but only 18 of these beds are available for negroes. Only one hospital will admit colored patients and there is not one hospital bed in the city for negro obstetrical cases. Many times physicians with negro patients have to wait for months to get a hospital bed for a major operative case. Minor operative cases are hardly worth considering in this situation.

Free clinics and public health work in the schools are doing much good, but medical facilities for negroes generally are almost hopelessly inadequate. This condition is frankly admitted by leading physicians, white and black. The community has been astir about this problem for years, but nothing seemed to get done about it. Among other reasons for this are deep racial prejudice and the negro's amazing willingness and capacity to put up with trouble and survive under the worst possible conditions.

As Dr. Shuford's negro patients increased and her income decreased—and helpless negroes died because hospitalization couldn't be had when they needed it—she decided to do something about it herself, in self defense. She wouldn't wait for the millennium, or for the government or the medical societies to solve the whole problem at one grand stroke.

So, Dr. Shuford called a meeting of all her colored patients and told them to bring their friends. She sent her cook and maid out to

[illegible] labor, and invention was born.

The invention was Dr. Shuford's

Health Security company." The essence of the plan was to fit the solution to the negro, and not the negro to the solution. All the facts about the whole negro had to be accepted—his economic status, mentality, habits, disposition, superstitions, and living conditions.

Dr. Shuford knew that negroes take to insurance schemes, good and bad, as ducks to water. Darkies love gambling games. Their butter and egg lotteries are famous in Asheville. For a few pennies they get a chance on a very remote but glittering jackpot. That's why insurance schemes strike the negro's fancy—they look like glorious gambles.

Burial insurance is a favorite—the idea of a $100 burial fits right spread the news. At this meeting confidences were exchanged on common problems. They discussed ways and means to do something to improve their situations—now! They realized the need of continuous medical care to prevent the prolonged illness, and insurance to pay the large bill. Necessity was in great

PATIENTS PAY "TWO BITS" A WEEK—Dr. Mary Frances Shuford is shown in top picture examining a member of her "Health Security company." The basic rate for members is "two bits" (25 cents) per week. He r system is to fit the solution to the negro, and not the negro to the solution. Bottom pictur e shows a group of company members assembled for an evening clinic. Dr. Shuford plans to expand her program by establishing a Negro Health Center—and s e has just receiv ed a $15,000 donation to help promote this project. She says health conditions among Asheville's colored people are horrible and hospital facilities disgracefully inadequate.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 8, 1941

NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE IS PLANNED

Durham, May 7.—An institute for Negro tuberculosis workers will be held at the North Carolina College for Negroes here June 9-14, under auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association and the local Negro college.

In charge of the institute will be Dr. C. St.C. Guild, National association director of the Negro program, and F. D. Hopkins, executive secretary of the National association. All sessions will be at the college and application for admission to the institute are being received prior to May 15 by the State association, with headquarters in Winston-Salem, and the National association, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
May 29, 1941

Boyce Is Active In Negro Clinic

Erskine E. Boyce, of Gastonia, is one of the incorporators of the Shuford Clinic, Inc., a non-profit, non-stock corporation recently chartered by the state to be operated for Negroes at Asheville. The other incorporators are Dr. Mary Frances Shuford and Dr. Margery J. Lord.

A recent issue of The Asheville Citizen gave the following details regarding the new institution:

"Dr. Mary Frances Shuford, whose health work among Negroes has attracted wide attention, has moved to put her work on a permanent, state-chartered basis.

"Her clinic has been incorporated, she has purchased a building to house it, and has obtained a charter for a credit union for members of the Asheville Health league, which she has organized.

"The clinic is exclusively for Negroes, but membership in the health league and its credit upion is open to whites and Negroes.

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"The clinic charter provides for a non-profit, non-stock corporation, with Dr. Shuford, Erskine E. Boyce of Gastonia, and Dr. Margery J. Lord as incorporators. The clinic is authorized to do charitable, semi-pay, or pay work and to have voting and non-voting members. No capital stock is to be issued, but the corporation is authorized to take and hold title to any property, gifts, bequests or similar funds.

"In addition to her other practice, Dr. Shuford has held a clinic for Negroes in a downtown office building for several years, but recently was asked to discontinue the clinic or vacate her offices. She also has operated a savings and loan plan among her Negro patients in a purely informal way—chiefly in the form of medical care loans that she personally made to the patients.

"In the College street structure, which has just been re-painted and otherwise improved, will be an operating room, nurses' quarters, kitchen, overnight accommodations for patients, and offices. Equipment already has been purchased. Except in an emergency, only minor operations will be attempted for the present, Dr. Shuford said. Two other physicians have expressed the intention of using the clinic, she said, adding that still others who wish to are invited to participate.

"The purpose of the health league will be to teach its members how to stay well and the necessity of regular visits to the physicians for check-ups, and the credit union among its members will afford them the means of borrowing to pay for medical care, past, present or future. In addition, a prepaid medical plan will be inaugurated, whereby the association will supplement the patient's savings in the event of prolonged illness."

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
August 11, 1941

Oral Hygiene in Schools

Dr. Ernest A. Branch, director of this division of the State Board of Health, recently called attention to the fact that out of approximately 1,000,000 children of school age in North Carolina, 850,000 have dental defects.

If our elementary arithmetic does not play tricks on us, this means about 85 per cent. of the children of school age in the state have oral defects. Some have decayed teeth, others may have adenoids, bad tonsils, et cetera. Among the 850,000, some type of defect seriously affecting mouth health exists.

Dr. Branch adds significantly that half the number of children enrolled in our public schools have never been to a dentist's' office.

The state has 30 school dentists, including six Negroes, at work among school children in 72 counties where dental programs are being carried out. While t h e s e dentists are specially trained for teaching mouth health and in the field of dentistry for children, they are dependent upon teachers to assist them and to help them secure parental co-operation through the children under their care, he states.

Here is a situation that bears directly upon the effectiveness of our public-school program and upon long-range planning for national welfare and defense. Should we spend millions to train the minds of children and yet do nothing to correct the defects which serve as "fifth columnists" to undermine their physical and mental health, thereby incapacitating them first as students and later as citizens?

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 2, 1941

NEGRO POPULATION FINDS KEY TO LIFE IN WAITING STATION

Buildings For Tuberculars Built And Maintained Without Tax Money

By THAD G. STEM JR.

Oxford, Feb. 1.—Its exterior appearance is about as humble and unpretentious as any building in Granville County, but the frame structure shown in the attending photographs is one of Granville's finest institutions. It is the Granville County Tuberculosis Waiting Station.

Creation of this sorely needed waiting station was one of the most helpful gestures ever made for the colored people of the county. It was built in November of 1939, and grew out of an emergency which was not being met. It was built under the leadership of Dr. Ballard Norwood, local health officer, and with the cooperation of all Oxford civic clubs. It is probably the only waiting station in the State built and maintained entirely without money coming from taxation. The original structure cost about $1,000, and this money was donated by Andrew Jamieson and Dr. W. L. Taylor, two Oxford citizens. The money necessary to equip and outfit the station was made up by the local Junior Woman's Club, the Senior Woman's Club, the Young Men's Club, and by private donations. The yearly budget of the local Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs had already been formulated when plans for the station were made. However, the members of these organizations contributed heavily as individuals to the fine project. The waiting station is adjacent to the local County Home, and the food for the patients comes from the County Home kitchen. However, this is the only expense which the county has been asked to defray.

Deplorable Condition

The waiting station grew out of a deplorable condition which existed among the Negro tubercular victims of the county. This dread scourge is appallingly prevalent among the Negro race. Health officials estimate that three out of every four cases are found among the Negroes. The see-saw between the number of cases and the facilities to care for them was terribly unbalanced. The State Sanitorium could not take care of the rapidly increasing number of victims, and those recently afflicted were forced to be put upon a long waiting list. It was usually from four to six months that the patient was required to wait before being admitted. This procedure naturally culminated in continued spread of the disease. Something had to be done about the unfortunate Negroes who were required to wait. They had to be isolated. Dr. Norwood and the local health staff began to inform the citizens of the county of the chaotic condition. And the people rallied splendidly to the cause. At first, the town was canvassed for money sufficient to outfit the plant. And then as the work became better known, the various civic clubs began to make the waiting station a community project.

The waiting station is comprised of two wards, one for the women and one for the men. There is a bathroom for each ward. A nurse, also paid by the citizens, is attached to the station. A room for her has been furnished in the same manner. The patients are treated by methods similar to those employed at the State Sanitorium. They provide for everything but the more difficult surgical operations. There are eight beds and each is occupied regularly. Hard by the waiting station is a small, one-room cottage. This is the Burr Cottage, and it was donated by the local American Legion Post. It is movable and often has been taken to the home of some stricken person who needed to be isolated, but for some reason could not make the trip to the waiting station. It is used regularly now in conjunction with the work at the station. Principally, it is used for the acutely sick tubercular patient who must be separated from the others. The Burr Cottage was also equipped and is maintained by the local civic organizations. All the beds, linens, covers, plumbing fixtures, and even the medical equipment were furnished by the local groups. The Junior Woman's Club serves as the business administrator for the station. If Dr. Norwood finds that some item is needed to facilitate the work, he contacts some member of the club and plans are devised to acquire the needs. The members of the Junior Woman's Club meet with civic leaders and interested citizens. An informal committee then calls upon the different groups and the money is raised. The whole process is of the informal, mouth to mouth variety. The procedure is as spontaneous and unaffected as a thunder shower; it is a responsibility that the more fortunate citizens feel for the more unfortunate ones; it's a self-imposed trust to care for those who cannot care for themselves.

The Chronic Patients

Another function of the waiting station is the care of the chronic cases, those who are hopelessly stricken with tuberculosis. Frequently, this type of patient is sent home from the sanitorium, since nothing can be done for him. His bed is given to someone who has a chance to recover. This means, of course, that the chronic sufferer is sent home, and once home he may inadvertently transmit the disease to others. It has long been Dr. Norwood's consuming desire that the public be accorded adequate protection against this form of infection. More than likely, the chronic sufferer comes from the large families that are invariably found among the low income bracket. Something had to be done for him and for the public. So, Dr. Norwood ferrets him out, and confines him to the waiting station where isolation precludes the possibility of his infecting another person.

Twice each year, a representative of the Extension Service of the State Sanitorium comes to Dr. Norwood's office to examine possible victims. All known contacts are brought in twice yearly for fluroscopic examinations. These examinations are advertised in the local newspaper, in posters and bulletins, and by announcements at the civic clubs and public meetings. Dr. Norwood has made a spot map and the geographical location of every known case in the county is denoted by a pin. The number on each pin tallies with a similar number in Dr. Norwood's file, containing the history of every case. Then as the names are moved up on the waiting list and patients are admitted to the sanitorium, Dr. Norwood refers to his map, and brings in another person to occupy the bed recently vacated at the waiting station. Almost without exception, the new patients are members of large and empoverished families. Without Dr. Norwood's wonderful free service, the tubercular victim would be left to jeopardize the health of an entire community.

Wonderful Institution

The Granville County Tuberculosis Waiting Station is a wonderful institution. It is a wonderful institution for many reasons. Obviously, it is one of the colored race's greatest boons. It is impossible to calculate the good it has done in preventing the spread of tuberculosis. There is no way to count the lives that have been saved; there is no way to estimate how the health of the colored communities has profited. Even in dollars and cents, no one can approximate what the waiting station has meant to the colored farmers of the county, from whom most of the cases come. War and poverty are two damnable scourges that all men fear. But the poor man, the very poor man, fears no evil so horrifying as he does the loss of work. Think, then, of the countless families who have tilled the soil and harvested a crop who otherwise would have been weak and inactive if some stricken member of the family had not been removed. Dr. Norwood's method is the surest under the sun to eradicate any evil. He does it by removing the cause.

It's a wonderful institution because it was conceived and founded and is maintained by one set of peoples who want to help another set of peoples. It's always an exhilarating observation to see people do something freely and unstintedly. It is seldom that we apathetic and laconic folks even recognize a situation that needs remedying; it is nothing short of an event when we not only recognize but also do something about it. It is practically revolutionary when people, like the local citizens, don't bog down after they have recognized and executed. A public project, maintained by individuals, is usually like a grate fire, nice to sit by but a nuisance to build. A publicly sponsored project is usually like visiting relatives, fun for a while but inclined to wear thin. It is even more remarkable, then, what our good people have done. There seems to be less than no danger that the local interest will dwindle. There are no signs of its wearing thin.

You know, it isn't a Herculean task to stand squarely out before the populace in the clear light of day and give battle to some burly, visible adversary. It isn't so difficult to fight when you have seconds and backers to cheer for you, to fill the hillside with the reverberations of their exhortations. But fighting a silent, invisible, insidious, treacherous, and deadly foe is something else. That's why the long and arduous fight Dr. Norwood and the loca citizens are making is even more meritorius. It is true that their beginning is relatively small. But people, sincere people, anywhere, united, can do just about what they choose to do. In time, with larger and improved facilities, they may even make a foe more treacherous and deadly than Hitler run up the white flag.

Henderson N. C. Dispatch
February 3, 1941

Negro School Teachers Back "TB" Program

The Negro Schoolmasters Club for the third successive year launched its annual campaign to raise funds to combat tuberculosis at a recent meeting held at Henderson Institute. At this meeting, composed of all teachers and principals of Vance county, the club presented its program. Recommendations of the committee on ways and means were read by O. T. Robinson, principal of Henderson Institute. The report was accepted as read. One item in the report taxed all teachers, principals and substitute teachers employed at the time two dollars toward this fund.

Funds raised in other years have been put at the disposal of Dr. A. D. Gregg, county health officer. The Negro nurse connected with this office has dispensed aid to infected families needing cod liver oil and milk. Through her efforts all children, except one, of underprivileged families found infected with the disease, and who had to drop out of school have returned to school either completely cured or the disease safely arrested, it was stated. At the fall tuberculosis clinic, held to check up on previously found cases, the technician in charge reported signs of very favorable advances made in effecting cures and preventing the spread of the disease.

Lunch rooms in all the schools throughout the county will assist greatly, it is believed, in decreasing the incidence of tuberculosis among the Negro population. Children are served in most of the schools a hot meal at midday each day that school is in session. Records are kept of the weight and height of each child to determine gains made. Through these lunch rooms, one principal reported, nothing short of miracles is being accomplished. They are said to have been found to be very effective attendance officers. Teachers have observed on the whole a very happy and cheerful disposition on the part of the children. In four months time the city elementary school alone has served 1,800 pints of pasteurized milk, 1,000 pounds of evaporated milk, and about 1,000 dozen eggs, it was reported.

The Schoolmasters are calling upon all public-spirited citizens to assist in this campaign by giving as much as they can. In an appeal to clubs, churches, and individuals for aid, the chairman of the committee, Edwin D. Johnson, principal, color- ed graded school, said, "no better investment could be made than that made in the preservation and development of the youth of today, who will be our adults of tomorrow."

The campaign will close the first Sunday in April with a mass meeting at Henderson Institute. Contributions may be made at any time

22-1941

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 2, 1941

NEGRO POPULATION FINDS KEY TO LIFE IN WAITING STATION

Buildings For Tuberculars Built And Maintained Without Tax Money

By THAD G. STEM JR.

Oxford, Feb. 1.—Its exterior appearance is about as humble and unpretentious as any building in Granville County, but the frame structure shown in the attending photographs is one of Granville's finest institutions. It is the Granville County Tuberculosis Waiting Station.

Creation of this sorely needed waiting station was one of the most helpful gestures ever made for the colored people of the county. It was built in November of 1939, and grew out of an emergency which was not being met. It was built under the leadership of Dr. Ballard Norwood, local health officer, and with the cooperation of all Oxford civic clubs. It is probably the only waiting station in the State built and maintained entirely without money coming from taxation. The original structure cost about $1,000, and this money was donated by Andrew Jamieson and Dr. W. L. Taylor, two Oxford citizens. The money necessary to equip and outfit the station was made up by the local Junior Woman's Club, the Senior Woman's Club, the Young Men's Club, and by private donations. The yearly budget of the local Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs had already been formulated when plans for the station were made. However, the members of these organizations contributed heavily as individuals to the fine project. The waiting station is adjacent to the local County Home, and the food for the patients comes from the County Home kitchen. However, this is the only expense which the county has been asked to defray.

Deplorable Condition

The waiting station grew out of a deplorable condition which existed among the Negro tubercular victims of the county. This dread scourge is appallingly prevalent among the Negro race. Health officials estimate that three out of every four cases are found among the Negroes. The see-saw between the number of cases and the facilities to care for them was terribly unbalanced. The State Sanitorium could not take care of the rapidly increasing number of victims, and those recently afflicted were forced to be put upon a long waiting list. It was usually from four to six months that the patient was required to wait before being admitted. This procedure naturally culminated in continued spread of the disease. Something had to be done about the unfortunate Negroes who were required to wait. They had to be isolated. Dr. Norwood and the local health staff began to inform the citizens of the county of the chaotic condition. And the people rallied splendidly to the cause. At first, the town was canvassed for money sufficient to outfit the plant. And then as the work became better known, the various civic clubs began to make the waiting station a community project.

The waiting station is comprised of two wards, one for the women and one for the men. There is a bathroom for each ward. A nurse, also paid by the citizens, is attached to the station. A room for her has been furnished in the same manner. The patients are treated by methods similar to those employed at the State Sanitorium. They provide for everything but the more difficult surgical operations. There are eight beds and each is occupied regularly. Hard by the waiting station is a small, one-room cottage. This is the Burr Cottage, and it was donated by the local American Legion Post. It is movable and often has been taken to the home of some stricken person who needed to be isolated, but for some reason could not make the trip to the waiting station. It is used regularly now in conjunction with the work at the station. Principally, it is used for the acutely sick tubercular patient who must be separated from the others. The Burr Cottage was also equipped and is maintained by the local civic organizations. All the beds, linens, covers, plumbing fixtures, and even the medical equipment were furnished by the local groups. The Junior Woman's Club serves as the business administrator for the station. If Dr. Norwood finds that some item is needed to facilitate the work, he contacts some member of the club and plans are devised to acquire the needs. The members of the Junior Woman's Club meet with civic leaders and interested citizens. An informal committee then calls upon the different groups and the money is raised. The whole process is of the informal, mouth to mouth variety. The procedure is as spontaneous and unaffected as a thunder shower; it is a responsibility that the more fortunate citizens feel for the more unfortunate ones; it's a self-imposed trust to care for those who cannot care for themselves.

The Chronic Patients

Another function of the waiting station is the care of the chronic cases, those who are hopelessly stricken with tuberculosis. Frequently, this type of patient is sent home from the sanitorium, since nothing can be done for him. His bed is given to someone who has a chance to recover. This means, of course, that the chronic sufferer is sent home, and once home he may inadvertently transmit the disease to others. It has long been Dr. Norwood's consuming desire that the public be accorded adequate protection against this form of infection. More than likely, the chronic sufferer comes from the large families that are invariably found among the low income bracket. Something had to be done for him and for the public. So, Dr. Norwood ferrets him out, and confines him to the waiting station where isolation precludes the possibility of his infecting another person.

Twice each year, a representative of the Extension Service of the State Sanitorium comes to Dr. Norwood's office to examine possible victims. All known contacts are brought in twice yearly for fluroscopic examinations. These examinations are advertised in the local newspaper, in posters and bulletins, and by announcements at the civic clubs and public meetings. Dr. Norwood has made a spot map and the geographical location of every known case in the county is denoted by a pin. The number on each pin tallies with a similar number in Dr. Norwood's file, containing the history of every case. Then as the names are moved up on the waiting list and patients are admitted to the sanitorium, Dr. Norwood refers to his map, and brings in another person to occupy the bed recently vacated at the waiting station. Almost without exception, the new patients are members of large and empoverished families. Without Dr. Norwood's wonderful free service, the tubercular victim would be left to jeopardize the health of an entire community.

Wonderful Institution

The Granville County Tuberculosis Waiting Station is a wonderful institution. It is a wonderful institution for many reasons. Obviously, it is one of the colored race's greatest boons. It is impossible to calculate the good it has done in preventing the spread of tuberculosis. There is no way to count the lives that have been saved; there is no way to estimate how the health of the colored communities has profited. Even in dollars and cents, no one can approximate what the waiting station has meant to the colored farmers of the county, from whom most of the cases come. War and poverty are two damnable scourges that all men fear. But the poor man, the very poor man, fears no evil so horrifying as he does the loss of work. Think, then, of the countless families who have tilled the soil and harvested a crop who otherwise would have been weak and inactive if some stricken member of the family had not been removed. Dr. Norwood's method is the surest under the sun to eradicate any evil. He does it by removing the cause.

It's a wonderful institution because it was conceived and founded and is maintained by one set of peoples who want to help another set of peoples. It's always an exhilarating observation to see people do something freely and unstintedly. It is seldom that we appathetic and laconic folks even recognize a situation that needs remedying; it is nothing short of an event when we not only recognize but also do something about it. It is practically revolutionary when people, like the local citizens, don't bog down after they have recognized and executed. A public project, maintained by individuals, is usually like a grate fire, nice to sit by but a nuisance to build. A publicly sponsored project is usually like visiting relatives, fun for a while but inclined to wear thin. It is even more remarkable, then, what our good people have done. There seems to be less than no danger that the local interest will dwindle. There are no signs of its wearing thin.

You know, it isn't a Herculean task to stand squarely out before the populace in the clear light of day and give battle to some burly, visible adversary. It isn't so difficult to fight when you have seconds and backers to cheer for you, to fill the hillside with the reverberations of their exhortations. But fighting a silent, invisible, insidious, treacherous, and deadly foe is something else. That's why the long and arduous fight Dr. Norwood and the loca citizens are making is even more meritorius. It is true that their beginning is relatively small. But people, sincere people, anywhere, united, can do just about what they choose to do. In time, with larger and improved facilities, they may even make a foe more treacherous and deadly than Hitler run up the white flag.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
February 3, 1941

Negro School Teachers Back "TB" Program

The Negro Schoolmasters Club for the third successive year launched its annual campaign to raise funds to combat tuberculosis at a recent meeting held at Henderson Institute. At this meeting, composed of all teachers and principals of Vance county, the club presented its program. Recommendations of the committee on ways and means were read by O. T. Robinson, principal of Henderson Institute. The report was accepted as read. One item in the report taxed all teachers, principals and substitute teachers employed at the time two dollars toward this fund.

Funds raised in other years have been put at the disposal of Dr. A. D. Gregg, county health officer. The Negro nurse connected with this office has dispensed aid to infected families needing cod liver oil and milk. Through her efforts all children, except one, of underprivileged families found infected with the disease, and who had to drop out of school have returned to school either completely cured or the disease safely arrested, it was stated. At the fall tuberculosis clinic, held to check up on previously found cases, the technician in charge reported signs of very favorable advances made in effecting cures and preventing the spread of the disease.

Lunch rooms in all the schools throughout the county will assist greatly, it is believed, in decreasing the incidence of tuberculosis among the Negro population. Children are served in most of the schools a hot meal at midday each day that school is in session. Records are kept of the weight and height of each child to determine gains made. Through these lunch rooms, one principal reported, nothing short of miracles is being accomplished. They are said to have been found to be very effective attendance officers. Teachers have observed on the whole a very happy and cheerful disposition on the part of the children. In four months time the city elementary school alone has served 1,800 pints of pasteurized milk, 1,000 pounds of evaporated milk, and about 1,000 dozen eggs, it was reported.

The Schoolmasters are calling upon all public-spirited citizens to assist in the preservation and development of the health of the youth of the county in this campaign by giving as much as they can. In an appeal today, who will be our adults of tomorrow." clubs, churches, and individuals for aid, the chairman of the committee, Edwin D. Johnson, principal, colored graded school, said, "no better investment could be made than that at any time

Greensboro, N. C. News
February 2, 1941

NEGRO BIRTHDAY BALL NETS RECORD AMOUNT

$151.79 Large Sum Realized Thus Far From Event.

Windsor Community center witnessed the largest crowd ever to assemble there for any event when the sixth President's Birthday ball, for the infantile paralysis fund, was held Thursday night, and proceeds from the dance aggregated the largest sum ever turned in by the local negro division for the annual occasion.

The amount realized on the ball was $151.79, and it was stated that patrons from a distance of 100 miles attended. The group in charge expressed its appreciation to C. C. Hudson, Jr., county chairman for the event; Daniel Neal and H. K. Parker for their co-operation in making the event such a success.

The group in charge of various phases of the ball was composed of A. V. Rhodes, chairman; C. L. Raiford, secretary; J. A. Joyner, treasurer; C. C. Miller, ticket chairman, and Duckery Lewis, publicity chairman.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
February 3, 1941

ARRANGE NEGRO ESSAY CONTEST

State Tuberculosis Association Sponsors Event Conducted By National Society.

Featuring a $100 scholarship and a $50 cash award the North Carolina Tuberculosis association announces that it is again sponsoring the Negro essay contest for colleges and high schools being conducted by the national association. This is an annual contest open to any bona fide student now enrolled in a Negro college or high school in North Carolina.

"Why, What, and Where" and "The Opportunity of the High School in the Control of Tuberculosis" are the two possible titles that the high school pupil may use in his essay. The college student has a slightly broader choice with the chance to use "How Can I In My Future Profession Help to Control Tuberculosis," "College Essay Contest on Tuberculosis," or "National Student Health association" as subjects for his work.

Awards this year include prizes for both high school and college groups given by the local tuberculosis associations or committees to local winners, by the North Carolina Tuberculosis association to State winners, and by the National Tuberculosis association to the national winners. High lights of the national prizes include a $100 scholarship and a gold medal to the winner in the high school contest, and $50 cash and a gold medal to the winner in the college contest. State winners are to receive $15 in the college contest and $10 in the high school contest. Both the State and national association are giving many other awards to runners up. The contest closes April 20.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
March 4, 1941

This Calls for Action

X-rays made of 59 Negro high school pupils at the Forsyth County Sanatorium on January 23 revealed 12 probable cases of tuberculosis, according to Miss Mildred Foreman, tuberculosis nurse. That is, more than 20 per cent. of those examined showed a positive reaction.

This is a startingly high percentage. True, those who submitted to the X-ray test had shown a positive reaction to preliminary tuberculosis tests. But if the same percentage runs through the whole Negro school population, we have a very grave tuberculosis problem on our hands.

The twelve positive reactors manifested varying symptoms and types of primary or incipient tuberculosis. The fact that in spite of these indications or symptoms they were able to reach high school suggests that these pupils, aside from tubercular infection in some degree, were fairly healthy children. Weaker children would not be so fortunate.

If 20 per cent. or over of all the Negro children in Winston-Salem and Forsyth have symptoms of tuberculosis, the city and county are confronted with a gigantic task in preventive medicine. It is a task which must be attended to, for otherwise several thousand carriers of tuberculosis germs would not only be deprived of normal health and a reasonable life expectancy, but would serve to infect many other people both white and black with tuberculosis germs.

Thorough follow-up research and examinations will throw more light on the prevalency of incipient tuberculosis among the children of both races. But preliminary examinations and X-ray tests alone are not sufficient. Hospital facilities, while modern, are inadequate to the task of hospitalizing additional scores or hundreds of children and adults who may be found in the early stages of tuberculosis. If these people exist, however, they must be found and treated.

Education has a part. Co-operation has a role to play. The incipients and the early stagers must be found. Persons who have reason to suspect that they may have tuberculosis germs in their system can help by having themselves examined by their physicians or by health officers. Those who have reason to suspect that members of their family or some friend or neighbor is afflicted may help by advising such persons to be examined, or calling the attention of health authorities to the condition of these individuals.

Environmental factors have a powerful influence with respect to the contraction of tuberculosis and its cure. Cases in the early stages can be treated successfully at home where isolation is achieved through the practice of thoroughly sanitary measures, diet is properly attended to, and the boon of fresh air is consistently provided, despite all ups and downs of the thermometer. We would not attempt to go into these matters in detail, that being the function of more competent authorities, but in general these are conditions which must be met in successful home treatment.

The primary task, it appears, is to bring all cases, active and potential, to light. The figures quoted with respect to the Negro high school children certainly indicate that Forsyth, which leads the more populous counties of the state in tuberculosis infection, faces a challenge to constructive and humane public service herein which it ill can afford to ignore.

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch
March 4, 1941

Announcement that the county board of commissioners has approved the hiring of a Negro nurse to join the staff of the Harnett Department of Health is a promise that more service will be rendered by the already competent and effiicent agency in the county.

It is believed that a qualified, registered Negro nurse will be of invaluable assistance in educating and helping Negroes in the county to improve their lot by living under more sanitary conditions. Since the majority of patients treated at health clinics in the county are Negroes, the Dispatch is in complete agreement that a Negro nurse is needed.

However, we are reminded at the same time that the county goes lacking for a lot of service which could be rendered white persons for the simple reason that they do not take advantage of the offer to avail themselves of clinical advice and medical assistance.

The Harnett County health department does not lack publicity advertising its services—which are free to both white and Negroes, but at any special clinic arranged for benefit of both races the Negroes attending will always outnumber the whites.

In searching for a reason for this it seems to us that there appears to be quite a bit of antipathy on the part of whites to visit the clinics because of the mistaken idea that they are accepting charity. Of course the organization is primarily interested in treating and wiping out contageous diseases, and can in no way take the place of family physicians. However, there is no overlapping of the services offered by practicing physicians and the health department's staff of nurses and physicians.

We aren't trying to "drum" up work for the health department, it has plenty to do, but we do believe that the general welfare of the people in the county will be improved considerably if services of the health department are utilized whenever possible. The people pay for it whether they get it or not.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

City-County Health Facilities Afforded Negroes Great Service During Past Year

JAN 11 1941

After a two-hour interview with Dr. J. T. McInnis, director of Muskogee city-county health unit, the editor of this page came away with some startling revelations. Many of which he believed the reading public should know, not only for their informative value, but also for the prevention of such high frequencies of the same diseases in the future.

The county health unit is a branch of the state health department and draws some funds from the state for the preventive section. Directed by Dr. McInnis, the unit physician is Dr.——— who replaced Dr. C. L. Oglesbee, called to regular duty in the U. S. army.

Of interest to Negro citizens is the fact that of the staff of nine members of personnel, two are colored. Miss Lucinda Brown, R. N., is the full-time colored nurse at the clinic, while Miss Georgia Jackson, R. N., spends half her time in this county and the balance in Okmulgee.

The clinic at Oktaha, directed by Dr. I. K. Darby, Negro, Muskogee, is one for Negroes only, which affords treatment for all persons in that vicinity without coming to the main clinic at Muskogee. Most of the treatments here are for venereal diseases. Although the clinic at Boynton was not set up specifically for Negroes, its attendance of 85 patients weekly is predominantly Negroid.

On the average the main clinic at Muskogee gives treatment to 400 persons weekly, 250 of which are Negroes.

All treatments and all medicines are free and the only requirement is that the patient continue his visits until he is cured, or immunized against the disease.

The main clinic offers treatments twice per week for social diseases, one on Tuesday entirely colored, and the Thursday meeting composed of 50 per cent of Race members.

Well might the Negro compose the greater portions of these venereal clinics, for statistics in the office show that of the 13,737 treatments for syphilis and gonorrhea in 1940, over 75 per cent were administered to Negroes; a figure which is all out of proportion to the population. However, some of it may be accounted for in the fact that the Negro's economic status denies him the privilege of going to private physicians, as many of the whites are able to do. The damaging facts are those which show that because of the lack of education in the laws of sanitation, the Negro allows the frequencies to mount when he could prevent hundreds of them. Five hundred forty new cases were reported during the year and the same 75 per cent were colored.

JAN 11 1941

One other important clinic is that held for expectant Negro mothers twice a month in which all the hygienic rules of sanitation and diet are explained to prospective childbearers.

In the opinion of Director McInnis, the only trouble with the colored branch of Muskogee General Hospital, which is universally known as Provident Hospital, is the lack of sufficient equipment to perform all the functions on up-to-date clinic should do. For instance, when a Negro patient needs an x-ray he must be trundled all the way to the white General Hospital and then be brought back to Provident, while the most serious operations must be performed at the Baptist hospital for the same reasons.

The director also states that although Provident is self-controling and may revert any profits into improvements, the depressing fact is that it never has any from the overhead expenditures.

Though this writer has not set down in this article all the statistical data he might have, it is believed the most important phases have been touched, while the inadequacies mentioned offer plenty food for thought.

Dr. McInnis and his entire staff are anxious that the Negroes of this county know that they are welcome at all times and will receive the best possible treatment provided by the county.

The main office is located at the city hall in downtown Muskogee.

at Eufaula, McIntosh county.

Mrs. Hudson is a member of the same faculty.

The couple has been offered so many congratulations and best wishes that they know eby now their course over the matrimonial set must be routed over the smooth course.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negroes Barred From Staff At Tuberculosis Clinic

State Chamber Commerce Holds One-Day Meet to Discuss Many Problems

FEB 8 - 1941

BOLEY, Okla.—A plea for a Negro nurse and doctor on the staff at the tubercular clinic for Negroes at Clinton has been denied, according to a report made by Major H. C. McCormick, head of the state hospital for insane at Taft, Okla., during a one-day session of the Oklahoma State Negro Chamber of Commerce, presided over by M. W. Lee, president. The State Board of Affairs was said to hold the opinion no Negroes were prepared for the work at Clinton.

The meeting was held in the Masonic Temple attended by hundreds of citizens from every section of the state and despite the rain was considered one of the most successful meetings of its kind to be held here. The meeting was called by George R. Ragland, Oklahoma City, executive secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce.

J. W. Sanford, president of the Oklahoma City Negro Chamber of Commerce, asked that a State Housewives League be organized, which was agreed upon by those present. An effort is being made to organize the women into an articulate progressive civic body. All chambers of commerce over the state were asked to affiliate with the state body upon the payment of $5.

FEB 8 1941

Among the speakers heard on the program were Prof. L. Gude, state teacher trainer, trades and industries, of Langston; Dr. M. F. Spaulding, director of agriculture, Langston university; Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university; Mrs. Nellie B. Dillon, teacher training, trades and industry; Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, state WPA supervisor, Oklahoma City.

FEB 8 - 1941

Much study was given to employment of Negroes on defense projects and getting the Negro into all branches of armed forces. The matter of securing Langston as a possible flying school site for Negro youth was considered and the matter turned over to Dr. G. L. Harrison for study. The state chamber voted to endorse the passage of a bill in the legislature to co-sponsor an NYA project at Boley. The following committees were appointed with the chairman as follows: Committee on National Defense, L. Gude, Langston, chairman; Committee on Coordination of Business and Professions with Agriculture, Dr. M. F. Spaulding, Langston; Fair Committee, J. W. Sanford; Cooperation committee to work with all organizations of the state, Mr. L. A. Hill, Boley; and George R. Ragland heads the committee on by-laws and constitution.

Columbia N C State
December 1, 1941

450 Cases of TB in County

About 450 Richland county residents have tuberculosis, John P. Thomas, Jr., president of the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association, said yesterday in commenting on the work of his association in this county.

A large majority of those infected do not know they have the disease and therefore are a constant menace to their friends and associates, he added.

The Richland association's free tuberculosis clinic uncovered 90 certain cases of tuberculosis last year and diagnosed 124 cases as probable tuberculosis.

In examining suspected tuberculars the clinic per formed 983 fluoroscope examinations and 241 ex-ray examinations.

During the same period (1940) Ridgewood camp cared for 79 patients, 51 white patients and 28 Negroes. During the twelve months of 1940 the camp averaged$1.78.

In discussing this work, Mr. Thomas pointed out the enormous cost entailed.

"That's where the Christmas seal sale comes in," he said. "The association's work is carried on mostly with funds provided by the Christmas seal campaign. Without these funds, we could not operate, and the amount of funds we raise each year dictates, to a large extent, the thoroughness of our work."

The association president said his fellow-workers are "doing their utmost to stamp out tuberculosis in Richland county by 1960," the date set for complete eradication of the disease by the national association.

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
November 27, 1941

TB Work Among Colored People In Abbeville County

For two weeks in October Nurse Blanche Sowell worked in the County with County Health Department for the control of tuberculosis in Abbeville county among the colored people.

Nurse Sowell says, "we have had an extensive program in the schools and homes and had a very good response. Many children were tuberculin tested and some of this group had positive reactions. This means that they have had sufficient contact with tuberculosis germs to become infected though they probably do not have active tuberculosis at this time.

"These children were told the meaning of a positive reaction and how they could help keep the infection from becoming active. Their parents were also instructed how to care for their children and to this end were given a letter of instruction which could be posted in the homes and used as a guide.

The directions are: "Please see that each child has a quart of milk a day, one egg, two kinds of vegetables, fruits, cereals, small amount of red meats and bread. Put child in bed at 8 p. m. Leave windows open. Work or play in sunshine. Keep everything clean around the house and barn. See that child is comfortable and in a clean bed for sleeping. Screen against flies. Let every child use his own glass for drinking purposes and do not eat after one another. Do not expose your child to wet weather. If he gets wet, change from wet to dry clothing immediately. Have child X-rayed every year."

"We realize that many people will be unable to carry out these instructions but it is well for them to know what is best for their children. The parents who have been instructed before desreve credit for their children who were undernourished and appeared ill have gained in weight and appear healthy. All contacts, that is, people who lived in homes of active cases, were visited and urged to have X-ray examinations. We hope this county will continue to be able to continue this program.

Yearly Statistical Report

No. adult chest clinics held, 1; Total No. persons examined, 21; No. children tuberculin tested, 135; Positive reactors found, 25; Visits to patients, 12; Visits to doctors and others, 10; Visits to homes, 35; Talks made to adults, 3; approximate audience 350; Talks made to children, 4; approx imate audience, 750; Posters plac ed, 20; pieces of literatue distributed, 685; newspaper stories print ed, 1; meetings attended, 8; meetings worked up, 7.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
January 19, 1941

NEGRO CITIZENS AID TB DRIVE

Incomplete Report States Colored Committee Reports $137 From Seal Sale Drive

An incomplete report made public today by Mrs. Ruth Birthright, tuberculosis nurse for Greenwood county, states the Negroes of the county have so far contributed a total of $137 in the Seal Sale drive to raise funds for anti-tuberculosis here.

Mrs. Birthright stated the total announced today is incomplete as some parts of the county have not yet sent in statements is thought the Negro total contribution will reach $150.

From Ware Shoals comes a report of $47.12. Contributor of $5 are reported from Little Bethel Baptist Church. Enos Anderson, Ervin Nelson; $2.27 from Big Bethel A. M. E. church; $2.30 from Little River Union, No. One; $22.55 from Emma Maddox Junior High School and $1 from Lela Butler, Jessie Shepard, Susie Gilchrist, Winton Anderson, and Murry Miller.

Brewer High School in Greenwood reports $21.46; East End school, $12 and West Side school, $10; Young's Chapel Church $2.31; Bethlehem Church, $8.45; Trinity Church, $2; J. L. Parks, $2; The Rev. H. B. Mitchell, $2; Anna Chiles, $1.24; Mary Gary, $1.19; Hattie Bradley, $1.16;

And the following $1 contributors: Ada Washington, Lila V. Thomas, Julia Hawthorne, Pinkie Puckett, Carrie Dandy, Ethel Carter, Mary Williams, Alga Dean, Alice Carter, Florence Spearman, Prof. Thomas Hill, G. A. Parker, Effie Dean, Bethel School, Dunham Temple, M. L. Holloway, Frank Arnold, J. H. Robinson, Forest Parker, Lillian Tolbert, David Williams, Jessie Robinson, Palmetto Cleaners, and Boyd's Tailor Shop.

And the following contributors: Eugenia Holmes, Grace Dean and James Robinson.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 13, 1941

NURSE TO BE RETAINED

Winter Residents to Pay for Adams Run Service

An extra negro nurse for the Adams Run section has been established on a permanent basis, it was announced yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Charleston county board of health. The move was made after a salary was underwritten for a year by several winter residents living in that section.

A nurse was obtained for that area during the influenza epidemic. Sponsored by a winter resident, she is to serve until March 1. At that time the permanent tour will begin.

In a meeting earlier in the day, approximately fifty representatives of food handlers in the city gathered at the center to meet with Dr. William H. Price, chief of the division of inspection for a conference on sanitation.

Dr. Price warned that garbage must be properly disposed of and that food handlers, such as waiters and other employes of restaurants, must have certificates from the health department before they can go to work.

He mentioned that army and navy units often place descriminations against certain food handling establishments because of the unsanitary conditions. Cleanliness, he said, is necessary to maintain business from service men. Copies of the state sanitation regulations were distributed.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 9, 1941

According to census records, nearly 52 per cent of all negro births are supervised by midwives. Less than 23 per cent occur in hospitals. Among the white births only 3.4 per cent are attended by midwives and 55 per cent occur in hospitals.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib.
July 31, 1941

NEGRO FIRST AID CLASS

A class of thirty-two Negro youths will begin First Aid training Tuesday evening under the direction of O. B. Johnson, pre-med student at State College, Orangeburg. Members of Boy Scout Troop No. 82 will comprise the major part of the class.

Johnson has invited interested persons to meet at the Methodist Church on West Market Street, Tuesday evening for the classes.

Lancaster, S. C. News
February 11, 1941

ON DOING A GOOD JOB

* * *

There is nothing that gives a newspaper man a greater thrill than to be able to report progress in the community which he serves. We always advocate and urge progress. However, once we have the occasion to see our dreams come true, we frequently forget those responsible for making the forward strides that we have been advocating.

Here in Lancaster county, the Board of Commissioners are to build separate toilets for the negro people and let the white people use the toilets in the office building exclusively. Now, the mere building of a couple of toilets is not a big subject to discuss or a major construction for the commissioners to undertake. It is, however, just about the most beneficial thing that they could have undertaken. If you doubt the wisdom of their action, just remember that hundreds of colored women who are coming to the county health department each month to obtain treatment for venereal diseases, use the toilet facilities in the office building. Your doctor will tell you that your wife, your daughter or your sweetheart may contact certain of the venereal diseases by using a toilet used by persons infected with the malady. This is a crude way of expressing a fact. Nevertheless, it drives home an important reason for the construction of separate toilets and reveals the magnitude of the service rendered by the County Board of Commissioners. These men deserve the profound thanks of the people of Lancaster county for this service. It is a move to remove dangerous health hazards from our city and county.

Darlington, S. C. News & Press
September 18, 1941

Southern Conf. Tuberculosis Assn. Asheville 15, 16, 17

The annual meeting of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference Was held at the George Vanderbilt Hotel in Asheville, N. C., September 15, 16, and 17. This conference comprises thirteen States, with membership from city and county Tuberculosis Associations, the medical profession, and the National Conference of Tuberculosis Societies.

Five South Carolinians were included on the program. Recognition of outstanding work in the seal sale and in the tuberculosis control program was accorded Darlington County when Mrs. M. S. Lumiansky, Executive Secretary of the Darlington County Tuberculosis Association, was assigned the subject, "Selling Tuberculosis Bonds in Small Counties" to be presented at the non-medical section of the conference on September 15th.

Nurse Alice Campbell, director of the Negro tuberculosis program in Darlington county will also attend the conference.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
February 19, 1941

REPORT MADE ON SEAL, BOND SALE

Few Dollars More Will Place City in the 6c Per Capita Class

An additional $122 in Christmas Seal and Bond sales will place Orangeburg county in the 6 cents per capita class. It was stated yesterday that approximately $100 of this amount is in sight at this time, and it is hoped that the remaining sum will be secured. If this is accomplished, the county will be the first in South Carolina ever to attain a record of this kind.

It was announced yesterday that the total amount thus far received in the Seal and Bond sale is $3683.96. This record is very gratifying to the Orangeburg County Tuberculosis Association, and represents at this time, a considerable amount above the quota set for this county at the beginning of the campaign last fall.

It was pointed out that there are still some of the Seals mailed out during December on which no repoirt has yet been received. It is hoped that these persons will report these Seals in the next several days so that a final check of the campaign can be made.

Mrs. L. C. Boone announced that an effort is being made to secure the additional $122 which will put Orangeburg county in the 6 cents per capita class.

It was also announced that of the total amount raised in the campaign, the Negroes of the county provided $808.

As these reports are compiled the association is already actively engaged in the campaign against tuberculosis in this county. The funds are being used in the campaign to stamp out and check the ravages of this disease.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 12, 1941

Solons Receive Public's Views

Hearings Produce Opinions On Damage, Marriage, Venereal Measures

The judiciary committee of the house of representatives had before it today the questions of regulating damage suits, requiring advance notice from those intending to marry and compulsory treatment for those suffering from venereal disease.

Public hearings on these three issues were held by the committee yesterday afternoon. It received the information submitted but did not announce any action on the bills before it on the subjects.

An immense amount of testimony was offered in support of the bill which would limit punitive damages in damage suits to $500. Proponents of this measure held that the situation in this state, permitting suits for unlimited amounts of punitive damage, is like a stick over the head of industries already here and tends to keep out industries which would come into this state.

Those Speaking

Opponents of the bill declared the question of punitive damages should be left where it is today—in the hands of courts and juries—and one speaker said the bill was supported chiefly by certain insurance companies which, he said, desired to profit from such a measure.

Speaking for the bill, among others, were: R. Beverley Herbert of Columbia; C. Norwood Hastie of Charleston, president of Organized Business, Inc.; Homer M. Pace of Charleston; B. W. Crouch of Saluda; A. B. Calhoun of St. George; Earle R. Britton of Columbia; T. Wilbur Thornill of Charleston; M. B. Cross of Eutawville; Edward McIver of Charleston; Nat Turner of Columbia; Luther P. Byars of Marion; P. Findlay Henderson of Aiken, and Mrs. C. S. Troutman of Sumter.

Those who spoke against the bill Clint T Graydon; William M. Graydon and E. J. Best, Columbia attorneys.

Support of the bill of Rep. H. G. Senseney of Charleston, which would require advance legal notice of three, or seven days, from persons contemplating marriage, won commendation at the hearing on this measure from the Rev. Porter Ball of Greenwood, and the Rev. W. W. Lumpkin of Charleston, Episcopal clergymen, and Mrs. J. L. Williams, representing the Women's Council for the Common Good.

Only One Opponent

Only opposition expressed to the bill came from O. K. Grimsley probate judge of Florence, who said the measure would increase the work of probate judges, many of whom are underpaid, he said.

The measure which would require that persons having venereal diseases take treatment, was presented by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank at the hearing. It would set a minimum fine of $20, or a 20-day jail sentence for those refusing to take treatment. The governor explained that the need of such a law developed out of discoveries made in examinations of registrants under selective service. The governor said it had been found that 3.17 of the white selectees in this state were suffering from syphilis and 23 per cent of the Negro selectees.

Also speaking in behalf of this measure were Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, retired, state director of selective service. Col. (Dr) E. Harry Barnwell, medical officer for selective service, and Major Luther K. Brice, legal adviser for selective service.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 21, 1941

TB GROUP OFFERS PRIZE TO NEGROES

Schools Are Asked to Have Entire Staff Examined at X-ray Clinic

A prize will be offered to any negro school that has its entire working staff, including teachers, janitors, and lunchroom employees, examined for tuberculosis at the rapid method X-ray clinic to be held at the Carver high school April 28, it has been announced by the Spartanburg County Tuberculosis association.

The association is now conducting the 14th annual early diagnosis campaign which will terminate with two X-ray clinics in the city on April 28. The clinic for white persons will be held from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the First Baptist church. The clinic for negroes will be held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

According to Mrs. T. Fraser James, executive secretary of the association, special stress is being placed upon the examination of adults who are in contact with children. Any question of tuberculosis among this group, it was pointed out, should immediately be brought to light.

The rapid method X-ray clinic, at which chest examinations will be given at a nominal cost, offers an effective way to check the spread of the disease. Tuberculosis starts either by direct or indirect contact with an infected person.

This is because it is a germ disease, caused by a living germ so small that it can ride into the body on a speck of dust or in tiny droplets sprayed out in coughing or sneezing, the association warned. The disease, it was said, is not inherited, but runs in families because of close contact.

Almost all of the schools of Spartanburg county, both white and negro, have been visited by the association staff in the past 10 days. Material concerning the cause, spread, and cure, of the dread disease has been placed in the hands of the teachers.

The association warns that all children applying for admission to the Cleveland summer camp must be examined at either one of the two rapid method X-ray clinics.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 5, 1941

Negroes Talk Better Health, Farming

Orangeburg, June 4—(Special)—One hundred Negro ministers from over South Carolina are in session at State college, Orangeburg, this week studying defense problems, the methods of good farming and better health for Negro people on the farms in South Carolina. This meeting is under the direction of H. E. Daniels, district agent for Negro agricultural work in South Carolina, and L. B. Paul, state supervisor of Negro home demonstration work.

The Negro ministers have been told that it is a part of their job as a good citizen and leader to help carry the program of Better Farm Living to every Negro farm family in South Carolina in 1941.

Agent Daniels said:

"To meet the ever-changing conditions with which we are being confronted with in these days of unlimited national emergency and for the welfare of all the people of South Carolina and the nation, an adequate supply of home-grown foods and feeds including fruits, vegetables, meats, eggs, butter, corn, wheat, sorghum, forage, is necessary for good health of every farm family and their livestock.

The Negro agricultural and home home agents are also in session with the ministers assisting in planning the Better Farm Living program.

The program of this conference of rural ministers on Better Farm Living opened June 3. Among those speaking at the opening assembly were H. E. Daniels, with opening statement followed with greetings by Dr. M. F. Whittaker and remarks by M. B. Paul and G. C. Meares.

Among speakers at the morning assembly were W. A. Schiffley, the Rev. B. F. Stewart and the Rev. A. W. Hill. Group meetings followed these addresses with assembly in the evening.

The program for Thursday is as follows:

8 a. m., morning assembly, W. A. Schiffley; 9 a. m., group meetings; 1:30 p. m., conference close.

The following Negro ministers are attending: W. R. Martin, Greenville; A. R. Shumate, Piedmont; H. P. Billups, Mullins; J. E. Johnson, Frogmore; Coleman Freeman, Winnsboro; W. M. Brown, Newberry; B. F. Stewart, Spartanburg; H. A. Davis, Spartanburg; R. H. Cunningham, Orangeburg; B. C. Friday, Orangeburg; I. B. Butler, Eastover; M. J. Porter, Lamar; M. M. Peace, Aiken; M. G. Mosley, Aiken; O. B. Smith, Fort Lawn.

Also, H. Johnie Clenton, Camden; C. E. McCoy, Bethune; C. C. Reynolds, Florence; J. E. Davis, Lanes; James Clark, Manning; W. H. Seigler, Greenwood; M. C. Martin, Greenwood; J. M. Dawkins, Carlisle; Joe Curry, St. George; J. A. Alsbrooks, Bennettsville; George E. Washington, Pawley's Island; J. P. Gibson, Newberry; M. J. Jackson, Dalzell; B. C. Scott, Charleston; W. M. Jenkins, Allendale; C. S. Hall, Rock Hill; E. A. Adair, Chester; William Jenkins, Allendale; R. J. P. Martin, Aiken; S. E. Kay, Greenville; J. F. Stanley, Conway; Jacob Scott, Sheldon; J. S. Earle, Spartanburg; Zoel Taylor, Chesnee; J. J. Abney, Orangeburg; Grady Flumer, Orangeburg; B. F. Garner, Darlington; B. O. Davis, Ridge Spring; Grady Beard, Fort Lawn; C. B. Anderson, Ridgeway; H. W. Moore, Camden; A. W. Hill, Florence; W. A. Johnson, Effingham; A. L. Wilson, Lake City; David James, Rimini; F. G. S. Everett, Manning; H. B. Mitchell, Greenwood; W. A. Turner, Greenwood; H. D. Brown, Dorchester; H. Frierson, Bennettsville.

Also, J. H. Bryant, Mt. Pleasant; B. F. Sumter, Newberry; A. R. Howard, Sumter; U. L. Brewer, John's Island; S. J. Cooper, Orangeburg; J. H. Lewis, Rock Hill; F. L. Wilks, Union; L. S. Smith, Marion; P. J. Barton, Fountain Inn; S. A. Brown, Beaufort.

Also, J. L. Kones, Wellford; W. O. Brewton, Roebuck; Joseph Heyward, Frogmore; W. P. Williams, Orangeburg; F. Marcus, Orangeburg, H. W. Holiday, Norway; L. G. Gregg, Orangeburg; H. H. Redman, Columbia; L. W. Williams, Eastover; J. A. Braveboy, Hartsville; G. H. Shuler, Darlington; W. H. Vaughan, Aiken; Sylvester Justice, Aiken; J. C. Honor, Chester.

Also, C. H. Land, Chester; J. P. Neal, Kershaw; Joe Reed, Camden; I. V. Manning, Florence; E. P. Butler, Hemmingway; Calvin Barr, Pinewood; A. C. Carter, Ninety Six; J. R. Ezell, Jonesville; Printice Henagan, Bennettsville; Theodore M. McClain, Plantersville; T. E. Robinson, Helena; W. J. Nelson, Mayesville; H. F. Grant, Fairfax; T. R. Hampton, Rock Hill; L. R. Barber, Rock Hill.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 10, 1941

Richland Health Unit Asks Care Against Typhoid

The Richland county health department has urged every person in the county to co-operate with health authorities in the prevention of typhoid fever. Special attention to sanitary conditions around the homes, to milk and water supplies will help in the control of typhoid fever, the authorities say. All persons who have not been immunized against typhoid in the past three years are urged to see their family physicians at once and ask for this service. Persons unable to pay for the services of a physician may get this immunization at the Richland county health department by paying the actual cost of the vaccine, it was announced.

Clinics have been scheduled at the following points in the county:

July 11—State Park Negro school, 9:30 a. m.; Pine Haven filling station, 10:30 a. m., and Sand Hill experiment station, 12 noon.

July 16—Arthurtown (Jake Watts' store), 9 a. m.; Bluff road (Mrs. C. H. Sessions' residence), 9:30 a. m.; Bluff Lodge community house, 10 a. m.; Rosewood school, 11 a. m., and Milford school, 12 noon.

July 16—Congaree station, 9:30 a. m.; Weston Negro school, 10 a. m., and Gadsden Negro school, 11 a. m.

July 18—Younginer school, 9 a. m.; Saint Andrew's school, 9:30 a. m.; Pine Grove Negro school, 10 a. m.; Harbison grammar school, 10:30 a. m.; Rosenwald school (Negro), 11 a. m.; Dutch Fork consolidated, 11:30 a. m.; Ballentine, Riddle's store, 12 noon; White Rock school, 12:30 p. m.; White Rock Negro school, 1:30 p. m.; Boyd Hill Negro school, 2 p. m.; Spring Hill Negro school, 2:30 p. m., and Pine Grove (Summerville), 3 p. m.

Greenville, S. C. News
September 6, 1941

Milk Is Given To Negroes In City

Hopewell Association Has Been Aiding Underweight Negroes

The Hopewell Tuberculosis association has been giving 18 underweight negro children a pint of milk daily except Sunday for the last month in an effort to build up their resistance before school opens, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Simmons, executive secretary, said yesterday.

The experiment was carried through with success, Mrs. Simmons said.

Most of the children receiving milk have attended school in past years while others will enter for the first time this year.

The milk was given away at Phyllis Wheatley.

Lancaster, S. C. News
January 31, 1941

WHAT ELSE CAN THEY DO?

* * *

We talk a lot about our radial problems in South Carolina. The negroes are the principle sufferers from venereal diseases and other ailments as a result of unsanitary living. The police courts are filled with negroes constanly on charges of stealing, drunkeness, disorderly conduct and various degrees of assault. Loud is our lamentation. Because, every time a negro, or white person for that matter, goes through the magistrate or police court, it cost the taxpayers of the county money.

Now, some ignoramus member of the legislature has introduced a bill which provides that every fisherman, fisherwoman, boy or girl, that picks up a fishing poll and take themselves to combat with mosquitoes in a faint hope of getting a nibble from some lazy catfish will have to buy a license costing 50 cents.

What a pity. The officers would certainly pick on the little ragged negroes and the white boys caught going down the lane with a fishing pole on their shoulder while real criminals infested the various counties. The kids would be easy "picking."

Furthermore, if a Southern negro can't go fishing without tangling with "the law" what else is there left for him to do but steal, get drunk and spread venereal diseases?

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
January 30, 1941

H. H. Butler, Chairman Tuberculosis Campaign, Makes Report

Prof. H. H. Butler, chairman of the Colored T. B. Seal Sale campaign, reports that through his committee, the colored people of Hartsville raised two hundred eighty dollars ($280.39) and thirty-nine cents. This money has been turned over to the General Chairman of this District. The quota set for the Negroes of Hartsville was two hundred dollars. When this figure was named to Prof. Butler he stated that, "our people will be glad to do what they can and we will do our best to raise it". In late November he called the local citizens together. Committees were selected and the next few days found the campaign on in full throughout colored town.

A peculiar harmony among all the committee workers, preachers, teachers, and local leaders and an unusual interest among the people in general had a telling effect and helped to make this effort a great success.

Prof. Butler states that in no previous year has he had better cooperation and support, nor has there been a better working spirit in behalf of the T. B. Association.

He is deeply grateful to every person who helped the colored part of this program to go over in a big way.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
January 19, 1941

HEALTH CAMP FOR NEGROES PLANNED

The establishment of a negro health camp next summer is being planned by negro leaders in Spartanburg county in connection with the sale of tubercular seals.

Negro schools that have not yet reported proceeds from the sale of tubercular seals have been urged to do so as soon as possible. Reports may be made to Professor E. F. Rivers, chairman of the negro division of the Christmas seal sale.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
February 17, 1941

ADDITIONAL TB FUNDS NEEDED

Possibility Of Three-Months Suspension Of Program Unless Help Given, State Officials

Greenwood County Tuberculosis Association today stated if further funds are not immediately raised, the tuberculosis fight in this county will have to be suspended for three months.

The recent change of the beginning of the Tuberculosis Association fiscal year from January to March leaves the tuberculosis budget locally with three months —January to March—unaccounted for in the allocation of funds.

Officials in charge of the work today said there is desperate need that the work be continued for these three months, especially since flu has recently stricken so many residents of the county.

They expressed appreciation to Mrs. Sam Rosenberg who had agreed to present a series of dramatic reviews to aid the Association in raising the needed funds.

If the work is suspended now for three months, Mrs. Ruth Birthright, Greenwood County tuberculosis nurse, will be halted in a program which she is carrying on now of giving tuberculin tests to all food handlers.

Mrs. Birthright is also now well into a program of tuberculin testing in all the Negro schools of the county; with testing extended not only to school children but to all Negroes in the school's surrounding community.

Tssociation leaders today recalled that forty-seven per cent of the men rejected for army service in South Carolina during the time of the first World War were turned down on account of tuberculosis. Such a percentage, they state, seems to be holding true again at htis time of drafting.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Belief In Voodoo Impedes TB Work

Student Urges His Race to Save Lifes by Getting Rid of Superstitions

FEB 22 1941

By Terry J. Burley

(This article, taken from the February issue of the "Bulletin of the National Tuberculosis Association," was written by Terry J. Burley, a student at the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.. His article won the special prize of $10 offered to college students in the 1940 NTA nationwide Essay Contest among Negro students.)

"Sonny, bring A'nty dat big bottle o' cough syrup up dere on de top hsef uv der kitchen cabinet," instructed Aunt Celia to me one chilly Sunday evening as I stopped by to pay her a visit and discovered her in bed, looking pale and worn.

"What's this good for, Aunt Celia?" I asked, as I handed her a large bottle of red cough medicine.

FEB 22 1941

"It's mah fav'rit' rem'dy for dis 'ere cough dat they calls bronchitis. Course I'se 'splained to some folks dat mah t'roat ain't de only thing worrin' me, and a young fool said I had bad lungs an' dat he wanted me tuh cum' down tuh his office fo' some kinda X-ray pitchur, but shecks dat's been 'er month ago now an' I ain't been yet.

"Dese new fangled ideers don't do no good an' day jest eats up yer pocketbook. Now as fo' me, wal I bo't two bottles of dis stuff from some 'oman dat cum byy mah house rep'sentin' some company in New Yawk. Sonny boy, de week befo' I bo't dis yere cough syrup mah chest pained me so bad ah could hardly git mah bref. Now, I allus keep er bottle handy fer mah seveer coughin' tacks."

Voodoo No Remedy

The scene shifts to one of our large northern cities where a social worker had the unexpected experience of meeting a charlatan during the routine of her WPA field visit activities. The social worker unsuspectingly visited this mystic's home, while trying to secure the necessary information for a full report of the condition of the people next door who were away during the time of her visit.

It was a bright beautiful Spring day, but upon being admitted into the house the social worker found the rooms dark. As her eyes became accustomed to the darkness, she saw three women sitting on a bench in the hallway, apparently awaiting their turn to confer with Mother Taylor."

Presently the social worker was shered into another room where "Mother Taylor" sat upon an untidy bed, gently caressing a loud-purring black cat. "Mother Taylor," indescribably hideous, was dressed in a mystical garb. She barely talked above a whisper, although her voice was gruff and guttural.

FEB 22 1941

Hastily glancing about the room the social worker observed that there were many smooth, clean rocks strewn over the room; some were on the floor, some were under the bed, and still others were on certain chairs and the dresser. "Mother Taylor" invited her caller to be seated; then she locked the door and returned to her former position on the bed.

For a minute the room was utterly silent; then "Mother Taylor" began talking. As she spoke the rocks strewn over the room began to take on more meaning than just so much debris. This set of rocks was going to unlock the doors of the city jail and permit one of her clients to walk from behind them a free man. Those jagged rocks over there represented the various government buildings in our Nation's Capitol City, Washington D. C.

When "Mother Taylor" had exhausted a lengthy tirade about her rocks and their unusual power, the frightened social worker was able to get the necessary information about the family next door for a full WPA report. She then made a dignified, yet hasty exit.

The deplorable thing about "Mo-ther Tayylor" and her rocks was that neither could remedy the conditions of her next door clientele who were public charges and forced to seek WPA relief because tuberculosis germs had played havoc with the breadwinner

boy's illness, she immediately sent for him to come home.

attended. During the first semester of his freshman year, John became violently ill. Many of his classmates advised him to visit the city clinic, or to see a private

physician about his hacking cough loss of appetite and intense constipation. But when John's guardian, Aunt Bessie, learned of the

of the family, thereby causing disrupted family life!

In the Central West there is a certain small, Negro church-supported college that one John Doe

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
July 6, 1941

County Tuberculosis Association Makes Report for June

Following is the narrative report of the Greenwood Tuberculosis Association for the month of June:

No tuberculin testing clinic was held this month other than tests given in the office.

Considerable work was done on records and files, visiting list revised and contacts visited.

Two patients were sent to State Park and we had two deaths from tuberculosis this month.

The association, in cooperation with the colored nurses club, sent one of the county's colored nurses to the National Institute for Colored Tuberculosis Workers in Durham. N. C.

A colored association meeting was held and plans for a call meeting of all the colored ministers in the county were formulated. The colored nurses club promised to sponsor two pre-school clinics for next month. Nurse Hunt(who attended the tuberculosis institute, gave a very interesting report of the courses given the colored workers.

Money was donated through the juvenile council of Greenwood by four organizations—the Red Cross, Blake and Grenola PTA and the Pilot Club—to send four girls to Camp Cleveland for two weeks; these girls all have been in homes where there are active cases of tuberculosis.

Three applications were sent to State Park—79 home visits were made.

The monthly X-ray clinic consisted of 22 persons: the findings of the clinic were as follows:

Moderately advanced tuberculosis 1; primary type infection 5; suspicious cases 4; negative for tuberculosis 12.

This clinic was made up of food handlers, dairymen, domestic help and persons referred to our clinic by the doctors of the county.

Conferences were held with the directors of the Salvation Army, Public Welfare Department and the Red Cross.

Mrs. Ruth H. Birthright, R.N.
Executive Sec. for Greenwood Co.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
October 1, 1941

AIKEN NEGRO STUDENTS WIN 4TH CASH PRIZES

Some very inspiring news it is stated came to Mrs. Margaret Valentine, Executive Secretary of the Aiken Hospital and Relief Society on Thursday of last week. A letter was received from the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association that Aiken County had two winners in the annual essay contest sponsored in Negro Colleges and High Schools by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee.

Mertes Meachan, who is attending State College at Orangeburg, won second prize of $15 offered to college students. Her home is at 1206 Fairfield street, Aiken, and she is a graduate of the Schofield High School.

Bell Nobles, a student at Bettis Academy, was winner of the third prize of $10 offered to Negro College students for the best essay on tuberculosis.

Both of these papers will be entered by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee in the nation wide annual contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Six hundred college students and nine hundred high school pupils in South Carolina schools prepared manuscripts.

These awards it is cited not only speak well for work being done by teachr at Schofield High School and Bettis Academy but is also a credit to the effort of nurse Jenny Trezevant, who works among Aiken County's colored citizens for the Aiken Hospital and Relief Society.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 1, 1941

NEGRO DAY NURSERIES

Chester Reporter.

One of the community needs in Columbia is for a day nursery—or nurseries—for Negro children whose mothers must fare forth to work each day. Not always is it practicable to leave the children in the neighbor's care. In many more cases than comfortable, secure Columbians might suspect, children are locked into the house all day. How many children thus immured must have died by fire! Exposure to this danger is but one of many undesirable conditions arising out of the want of day nurseries would not be excessive. Who will give this need effective attention? — The State. This might, and no doubt, would greatly help in solving the servant jroblem. There are scores, if not hundreds of colored women in Chester who would jump at the chance to take a job, if they had some way to have their children looked after in their absence.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
December 7, 1941

DR. CHARL WILLIAMS — Essential as is the bodily fitness of our nation we do not possess it now. Perhaps you have read and have been astonished as I was that of the approximately two million young men who have been examined for the Army, 900,000—nearly half—have been rejected as unfit. Of that number, the examining physicians tell us, 180,000 can be made fit for military service promptly by relatively simple procedures in health care. But among the remainder, arch enemies of our health —tuberculosis, heart maladies, venereal diseases—rank high.

These young men were children in the aftermath of depression following the last World War when health services were cut and thousands of needed clinics were never established. Did you ever look at a cut tree and count back to find the dry years, the hard, unfed years, as shown by the dwarfed ring of that year's growth? The "hard years" of inadequate health care leave just such unerasable scars on the human body, and we are finding them now recorded in this era's "crop" of young adults.

In one great health field, ripe in its need —the field of nutrition—we are encouraged to find consequential progress being made today. Says Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States: "I have seen children in Southern clinics who were considered mentally retarded. They were lifted to brisk mental superiority by being put on a good diet plus vitamin concentrates which helped make up in a few years for years of faulty feeding." With the realization of this prime importance of nutrition fresh in mond, I was thrilled last week to look over a report of the school lunch work being done in South Carolina in connection with the Works Projects Administration. Your state administrator il a letter of Feb. 1941, spoke of the 1,186 schools of South Carolina, white and Negro, where from kitchens throughout the state, ranging from adequately equipped five-room cottages with electric ovens and refrigerators to converted cubbyholes of cloakrooms, foods—from commonly gardening, community canning groups as well as from Surplus Marketing Administration and other governmental groups — are being dispensed to build stronger young ladies.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
January 11, 1941

NEGRO PHYSICIAN SPEAKS ON DISEASE

Thompson Lauds Effect of the College Hill Courts in Lowering Death Rate

The College Hill courts, colored housing project, has had much influence on raising the standard of sanitation among Negroes in the city, and is the most prominent factor in lowering the death rate among them than any other activity in the past quarter-century, Dr. W. A. Thompson, physician, declared yesterday at Second District High school. He spoke at a meeting arranged by the Mountain City Medical society and George W. Hubbard Dental society, in collaboration with the Chattanooga Health council.

Following a film, "Let My People Live," furnished by Pine Breeze sanatorium to the 400 students of the institution and members of the Parent-Teacher association, Dr. Thompson, speaking on "Tuberculosis," made an appeal for more co-operation from an "economic standpoint," to help reduce Chattanooga's mounting death rate, especially among Negroes.

"I am convinced," Dr. Thompson said, "that the large contribution made by my group to this city's enormous death rate is directly related to an economic situation. Give the Negro laborer a better wage so that he can buy foods that are necessary for body building, and better housing facilities and environs, and our tuberculosis death rate will be cut. Tuberculosis thrives on the undernourished people who live in the hovels and eat from the refuse piles because of insufficient funds to buy the bare necessities to ward off disease."

George A. Key, principal, presided at the meeting, which is the first of the year on a program which the council and societies plan for Negro groups in schools and churches.

Sweetwater, Tenn., News,
Feb. 6. 1941

LEGISLATURE PASSES TUBERCULOSIS BILL

A bill appropriating $100,000 for the assistance to counties in the hospitalization of tuberculosis patients which was passed by the Legislature this week is of great importance to Monroe County. While it is not yet known here just what proportion of that money will be allocated to this county, the bill is hailed with satisfaction because of the great needs in Monroe.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 2, 1941

FIRST AID

Course For Negro Teachers Begins Tomorrow at Pearl High

A course in first aid and life saving for Nashville Negro teachers, conducted by Ellis D. Fysall, American Red Cross representative, will open at Pearl High School tomorrow afternoon at 3:30-6:30 o'clock.

The course will be conducted here daily at the same hours through February 14.

Fysall, first aid and life saving representative for the Red Cross since 1927, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a former athletic coach at several Carolina colleges.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
March 20, 1941

Health Chief Lauds Negro Drive

Dr. W. C. Williams, commissioner of health, commending the work of Meharry Medical College in connection with the school's current Nashville campaign to raise $100,000 toward endowment, said this morning that in his opinion the local Negro institution is "meeting a paramount need in Tennessee, the South and the nation."

The medical official stated: "Meharry is now faced with the task of raising $100,000 to continue on its present basis. I am glad to commend this as a most worthy public service, justifying full public support."

Citing figures to show the disparity between the death rates of Negroes and whites in the categories of maternal cases, tuberculosis, syphilis and pneumonia, Dr. Williams said that such death rates in Tennessee "well illustrate the need for more adequate medical care among the colored population, and clearly indicate that the Negro victim of these ills, preventable conditions in the main, has a much smaller chance for recov- than the white citizens."

Dr. Williams declared: "From an economic as well as humanitarian point of view, anything we can do to give the Negro an equal chance at health and life will repay the community, state and nation—for in the long run, the taxpayer bears the expense of needless loss of health and life."

The grade A Negro medical school is the only such institution devoted exclusively to the training of Negro physicians, dentists and nurses, and currently is training more than half of all Negro medical students in the United States.

Its Nashville drive for funds supplements the school's current nationwide campaign to raise $1,700,000 in order to obtain from the General Education Board conditional grants amounting to $3,700,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 17, 1941

NEGRO PHYSICIANS ASK CLEANER CITY

Say Campaign Against Filth Needed as Complement to Fight Against Polio

Now is the time for the city-county health authorities to institute a clean-up campaign in the interest of better health conditions generally, a committee of colored doctors representing the Mountain City Medical society declared yesterday.

"Our organization is doing all in its power to co-operate with health authorities in trying to stamp out the threatened epidemic of poliomyelitis, but we must take cognizance also of the conditions that surround some of communities that are conducive to the propagation and growth of all kinds of harmful germs," Dr. W. A. Thompson, oldest practicing physician in the city, and spokesman for the society, said in a statement following a meeting of the committee.

"The uncovered garbage cans up and down East and West Ninth street, and other streets of the city, and the filthy conditions that exist on East Tenth street, and East Eleventh street with open rubbish, dump piles and 'man-high' weeds, almost in the shadow of the city hall, and less than three blocks from the Hotel Patten, are nothing more than feeders for all types of germs that attack the human body," Dr. Thompson asserted.

Poor Housing Cited

He said that tuberculosis is rampant in the city and pointed out the fact that "Pine Breeze is filled to capacity, and has a waiting list for Negroes, who have been stricken with the disease." Poor housing conditions with the approaching winter, Dr. Thompson averred, stand "high on the list of things that need attention while this community is health-minded on the poliomyelitis situation."

"We need a Negro health inspector to assume the position vacated by Sid Byers a couple of months ago, to inspect our restaurants, workers and other places that serve the Negro public. All this is in the interest of better health conditions for the entire city," the statement said.

Dr. Thompson was joined in his statements by Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the society; Dr. L. L. Patton, Dr. Gilbert Haven Moores and Dr. Napoleon Bonaparte Callier.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennesse

NEGRO HEALTH CENTER WILL BE DEDICATED

DEC 25 1941

Ceremonies To Be Held At 3 O'clock Sunday

The first combination negro health center and dispensary of its type in the city, Wellington Clinic at Wellington and Linden will be dedicated at ceremonies at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Prof. B. T. Hunt will serve as master of ceremonies.

Converted from the old Gen. Sam Carnes mansion, the home has been remodeled and equipped as a complete health center by the Memphis Health Department. The home and land were donated by the Board of Education.

On the dedication ceremonies will be Mayor Chandler, Dr. L. M. Graves, superintendent of the Memphis Health Department, the Rev. J. A. G. Grant, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Dr. J. E. Walker, and the Rev. D. L. Witherspoon. The Booker T. Washington High negro band will play.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 13, 1941

Negro Tuberculosis Deaths Attributed to Faulty Diets

DR. HAROLD D. WEST

By JOHN TOWER

Poverty and faulty diet, rather than any racial tendency to succumb to tuberculosis, have been advanced by Dr. Harold D. West, of Meharry Medical School, as the basic cause of the high incidence and high death rate of tuberculosis among Negroes in America.

Dr. West, professor of physiological chemistry at Meharry, in association with N. C. Jefferson, research assistant, has recently completed a series of experiments to determine the amount of blood serum calcium in the Negro, in which he has established the fact that there is no variance in the calcium content of the average Negro's blood with that of the average member of any other race. The results of his experiment will appear shortly in a paper to be published in the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine.

In the past most medical authorities have held that there was substantially less calcium present in the blood of Negroes, and that since calcium in the blood is essential to life, and the amount present is often considered an index of general well being, it was thought that the higher ratio of Negro deaths due to tuberculosis, a wasting disease, might be due to this natural calcium deficiency.

To determine the amount of calcium actually present in the average Negro's blood, Dr. West made 385 determinations on blood from 309 normal Negroes from all economic classes representing thirty-two states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and four foreign countries. These tests were made under laboratory conditions and represent the first large scale sampling of blood from American Negroes for this purpose. The group included medical students and professors, technicians, secretaries, janitors and children from the WPA youth center in Nashville.

Results from this comprehensive series of tests showed no variations from the normal values that would not be found in a large varied group of any race, Dr. West reports.

It is Dr. West's conclusion, after this series of examinations, that differences in susceptibility and response to treatment in tuberculosis cannot be predicted on any racial differences in blood serum calcium.

This conclusion then, removes one of the classical explanations for the higher death rate among Negroes who contract tuberculosis without advancing a counter explanation. According to Dr. West, however, the explanation of the higher Negro death rate, which in 1938 in Tennessee totaled 168.2 deaths per 100,000 population or 108.3 per 100,000 higher than the death rate for whites, resolves itself into terms of economics rather than into medical or scientific terms.

After having shown that there is no essential difference between the blood of the average American Negro and the average white man, Dr. West goes on to say that among the lower economic groups, which largely predominate among the American Negroes, faulty diet has definitely resulted in widespread calcium deficiencies. Although there is normally no difference between the calcium content of Negro blood and white blood, as shown by Dr. West's research, and as has been borne out by experiments conducted on African Negroes, whose blood tested the same as for Europeans, there are actually a larger number of American Negroes who have a calcium deficiency and who thus tend to succumb more rapidly to tuberculosis.

If the death rate among Negroes due to tuberculosis is to be reduced to that of the other races, a definite attempt to supply the dietary needs of the poorer members of the race must be made, Dr. West concludes.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
January 26, 1941

Mrs. Ross To Preside at Birth Control Society

Knoxvillian To Be Leader at Important Meeting of Association in New York.

Mrs. W. C. Ross leaves today for New York to preside over one of the leading sessions of the annual meeting of the Birth Control Federation on Wednesday, when the twentieth anniversary of the American Birth Control League will be celebrated.

Mrs. Tom Ragland of Chattanooga, who formerly lived in Knoxville, chairman of the committee on education of the Tennessee Maternal Health Association, and Mrs. Alex Steward of Chattanooga, who is a director at large of the Tennessee association, are also going to New York for the meeting.

One of the speakers on Wednesday will be Jan Struther, the popular English author of the best-seller "Mrs. Miniver." Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, Dr. Frank W. Notstein, School of Public Affairs at Princeton University, Dr. Halbert Dunn, chief statistician of vital statistics, United States Bureau of the Census, Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, Johns Hopkins University, and E. Johnson Coil, National Economic and Social Planning Association, are other outstanding authorities interested in the movement who will speak at the convention.

Mrs. Ross's work as president of the Tennessee Maternal Health Association has been noteworthy in the 20 year history of the organization. The Tennessee association has won recognition for the work being done by the Negro health demonstration unit in Nashville. Planning their families is a part of the public health service given Negro mothers in the clinic at Nashville, and national health authorities have come from over the United States to study its methods.

"Strengthening Our Population for National Defense" will be the theme of the three-day conference, with especial talks on how to improve the quality of our human resources and to have our country at its most efficient best through healthy families.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
January 1, 1941

WHISMAN LOW ON DEAF SCHOOL BID

Knoxville Firm Would Build New Units for $163,000.

A. H. Whisman Co. of Knoxville, is low among seven concerns with a combination bid of $163,600, and very probably will build the new units at Tennessee School for the Deaf at Island Home and at the Negro section near Riverside Drive.

The Whisman office said that if they get the job, work will start probably next week. It will be the first major construction of the new year here.

Almost 500 men will be employed, many of them workers on the Whisman waiting list who have been out of work for 60 days.

Dormitory quarters for 80 younger students and additional classrooms will be built at Island Home. An addition will be constructed at the Negro unit. The work will take five or six months

Other bidders were: McMurry Construction Co., $166,000; McGill & Weaver, $167,310; V. L. Nicholson Co., $168,783; I. G. Cowden, $171,389.81; Liftis Construction Co., of Charlotte, $172,900; J. M. Dunn & Son, $183,350.

Bids were opened at the offices of Barber & McMurry, the architects.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 15, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN OF COUNTY INOCULATED

Three hundred and twenty-five students at Booker T. Washington County school were inoculated for the prevention of diphtheria, typhoid and malaria yesterday by County Physician F. O. Pearson and a staff of nurses, it was reported by Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal.

The inoculations included students of the high, junior high, and elementary departments of the school located in East Chattanooga, as preventive measures, and in line with "the county's program for health improvement and as a deterrent to communicative diseases," the principal said.

In the home economics department of the school, a "Bundles for Britain" campaign by volunteer students and women of the Washington High community has netted a total of 200 garments finished and thirty sweaters now being made, under the direction of Willa Mae Gaston and Mary Lou Spann, heads of the sewing department of the schools, working with the Red Cross.

Prof. Upshaw also announced the opening of classes from 4 to 7 p.m. in tractor, truck and other types of automotive repairing for men between the ages of 17 and 25, as a part of the defense vocational program for the colored groups in the county.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
December 25, 1941

NEGRO HEALTH CENTER WILL BE DEDICATED

Ceremonies To Be Held At 3 O'clock Sunday

The first combination negro health center and dispensary of its type in the city, Wellington Clinic at Wellington and Linden will be dedicated at ceremonies at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Prof. B. T. Hunt will serve as master of ceremonies.

Converted from the old Gen. Sam Carnes mansion, the home has been remodeled and equipped as a complete health center by the Memphis Health Department. The home and land were donated by the Board of Education.

On the dedication program will be Mayor Chandler, Dr. L. M. Graves, superintendent of the Memphis Health Department; the Rev. J. A. G. Grant, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Dr. J. E. Walker, and the Rev. D. L. Witherspoon. The Booker T. Washington High negro band will play.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Premarital Tests Find Syphilis Rate Low Among Whites

MAR 21 1941

Richmond, Va., March 20 (AP).—Only 127 of the 18,628 white persons examined in the first five months under Virginia's premarital test law showed evidence of syphilis, but 497 of 4,324 Negroes were found infected, the State Health department reported today.

On a percentage basis, the figures for the August 1 to December 31, 1940, period mean that only 0.67 of the whites were suffering from the disease compared with 13 per cent of the colored applicants for marriage licenses.

MAR 21 1941

Dr. I. C. Riggin, State health commissioner, said that tests previously made on groups chosen at random involving a wider age range had shown a syphilitic percentage of from 11 to 15 for Negroes and from 2 to 5 for whites.

The law requiring a premarital serological test as a prerequisite to obtaining a marriage license became effective August 1. It does not prohibit marriage of infected persons but does require them to undergo treatment if they remain residents of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 21, 1941

Syphilis Rate Of Negroes Found High

Marital Tests Show White Rate .67 P. C

Only 127 of the 18,628 white persons examined in the first five months of Virginia's premarital test law showed evidence of syphilis, the State Health Department reported yesterday, but 497 of 4,324 Negroes were found infected.

In terms of percentages, the figures for August 1 through December 31, 1940, show that .67 of a percent of the whites examined and 13 per cent of the Negro applicants for marriage licenses were suffering from the disease.

Dr. I. C. Riggin, health commissioner, said that tests previously made on groups chosen at random, involving somewhat wider age range, showed a percentage of 2 to 5 in the case of whites and from 11 to 15 in the case of Negroes.

31-40 Bracket High

The highest incidence of the disease, the tabulation by Dr. E. M. Holmes, director of the division of venereal disease control, showed, was 13.3 per cent for Negro men. Negro women showed 11.04 per cent infected, white females 0.73 and white males 0.6.

Nearly two thirds of those examined were between 20 and 30 years of age, where 2.2 per cent of the 14,588 examined were found to have evidences of syphilis. Of the others examined, 4,353 were under 21; 2,812 were between 31 and 40; 756 were between 41 and 50 and 570 over 51.

Dr. Holmes' study showed that the highest percentage of positive tests, 20.3 per cent, was among Negro men in the 31-40 age bracket, closely followed by 18.6 per cent among Negro women in the 41-50 age group. Other high percentages were 17.9 for Negro women between 31 and 40; 15.7 for Negro men between 41 and 50, and 13.7 per cent for Negro men over 51.

Treatment Indicated

Dr. Riggin said it appeared from the report that white persons who were aware of infection were postponing marriage or taking treatment before taking the examinations required by the new law before an applicant may obtain a marriage license.

The statute does not prohibit the marriage of persons suffering from the disease, but requires that both applicants for a license be informed where either one or both is found infected, and that they undergo treatment prescribed by the State Health Department, if they marry and remain residents of Virginia.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 20, 1941

Va. Syphilis Rate Higher Among Negroes Than Whites

Survey of Pre-Marital Serological Tests Shows .67 for Whites Against Negroes' 13 P. C.

By JOHN LEARD

A report covering the first five months in which the State's law requiring pre-marital serological tests operated discloses evidence of syphilis in only .67 of the whites examined and in 13 per cent. of the Negroes, according to figures released today by Dr. I. C. Riggin, State Health Commissioner. The tabulation also indicates that the law, effective since August 1, 1940, has removed Virginia from the Gretna Green class, and it has not acted as a serious deterrent to Negro marriages.

In commenting on the tabulation, prepared by Dr. E. M. Holmes, director of the Division of Venereal Diseases, Dr. Riggin pointed out that the figures covered an age group in which a high incidence of syphilis would be expected and that tests previously made on groups chosen at random involving a wider age group had shown a positive (syphilitic) percentage of from 11 to 15 for Negroes and 2 to 5 for whites.

Dr. Riggin said it appeared from the preliminary report that white persons who knew they had syphilis were postponing marriage or taking treatment before examination. This, he said, could account for finding evidence of syphilis in only 127 of the 18,628 white persons examined in the five months ended December 31, 1940. Of the Negroes examined, 497 had positive tests and 3,827 negative.

Number Examined May Show Drop In Marriages

The number of individuals examined in the five month period, 18,755 whites and 4,324 Negro, may represent in a full year only a slight decline in the number of Negro marriages, but it indicates a decrease in the number of white marriages in Virginia to a total approximating that of pre-Gretna Green days.

Figures at the State Health Department show that the number of white marriages, 17,412 in 1930, increased roughly in proportion to the State's increase in population until 1937. In that year, however, the number of white marriages jumped from 22,417 to 24,834, an increase of 2,417. In 1938, as more states on the Eastern Seaboard passed laws requiring premarital examinations, the total rose to 26,225, but the real influence of outside restrictions on hasty marriages was felt in 1939, when adoption of a 48-hour waiting law in Maryland made Virginia the rush-marriage center for the Eastern States. That year, the number of white marriages, chiefly on account of persons from out-of-state, rose to 42,002. The department said the total of 43,438 in 1940 was due in part to the rush to beat the deadline of August 1, the date Virginia's law became effective.

Meanwhile, the number of Negro marriages, which increased slightly and gradually from 1930 through 1938, jumped from 7,952 that year to 10,716 in 1939. In that classification, the normal had been less than 8,000.

If marriages continue at the rate they were from August 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, the number of marriages for the first year of the law's operation would be approximately 27,000 white and 5,200 Negro, but the totals cannot be exactly anticipated, it was pointed out, because the months of most marriages remain to be counted and the effect of an increase in the number of marriages before Selective Service was adopted last fall on a year's basis cannot be figured accurately.

Blood tests showed that of the total of 23,079 individuals examined in the five-month period, 127 or .67 per cent. of the whites and 497 or 13 per cent. of the Negroes had evidence of syphilis. The results of the tests, the Department of Health said, were substantiated and corroborated by re-examination and second blood tests.

Incidence Highest In Negro Males

The tabulation disclosed that the highest incidence of syphilis within a sex-color classification was 13.3 per cent. of the male Negroes. For Negro females, the percentage was 11.04, for white females .73, and for white males .6 per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of those examined, the figures showed, were in the age-group 20 to 30, where 2.2 per cent. of the 14,588 examined were found to have evidences of syphilis. By age, tests on fewer persons, nevertheless indicative, showed 4.9 per cent. positive of the 2,812 tested in the 31 to 40 group and the same percentage of the 570 examined in the over 51 years classification.

A breakdown made by Dr. Holmes on the basis of sex, color, and age disclosed that the highest percentage of positive tests, 20.3, was among Negro men between the ages of 31 and 40. In this group, 315 were examined. Other high percentages of positive tests were for Negro women between 41 and 50 (18.6 per cent), Negro women between 31 and 40 (17.9 per cent.), Negro men between 41 and 50 (15.7 per cent.), and Negro men over 51 years (13.7 per cent.)

Among the whites, percentages included for women over 51, 1.9 per cent.; for women 31 to 40 years, 1.6 per cent.; for men 31 to 40, 1.3 per cent.; and the same figure for men over 51.

Th esex-age-color breakdown

Newport News, Va. Press
April 5, 1941

Negro Churches Back Tuberculosis Campaign in City

Tomorrow has been set aside by a number of Negro churches for participation in the Early Diagnosis campaign of the Newport News Tuberculosis association, according to an announcement yesterday by Rev. J. Metz Rollins, chairman of the clergymen's committee of the campaign.

"This campaign deserves full support from the churches," said Rev. Rollins. "It is a sincere effort to prevent suffering, to save lives, through an appeal to the intelligence of the public. Tuberculosis is far more than a medical problem. It is a vast social problem. The medical profession, the health department and the Tuberculosis association can do little without the help of the people to relieve us of the ancient scourge. The community must solve the problem of tuberculosis. Hence, we appeal to every Christian to cooperate in this great humanitarian cause."

Professor L. F. Palmer, president of the Negro Auxiliary of the Newport News Tuberculosis association, was assured of the approval and support of the Ministerial alliance after appealing to them on March 24th. Boys from the Huntington high school will distribute pamphlets to all those attending church Sunday.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 22, 1941

Henrico Negroes Active in Cancer Control Campaign

Negro schools and civic and religious organizations in Henrico County are actively co-operating with the cancer control campaign conducted this week by the Richmond Chapter of the Virginia Cancer Foundation which is affiliated with the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Mrs. Aretha Davis, assistant superintendent of Negro schools in Henrico County, is directing the cancer control work and has organized the county districts under the following chairmen: Brooklyn District, D. W. Washington; Tuckahoe District, Mrs. Juanita Morse, Mrs. Pretty Cosby, Grover Chiles; Varina District, Mrs. Rosalind Perry, Mrs. Alice Holmes; Fairfield District, Mrs. Willie Pender, Hanzel Draper.

Chairmen in charge of campaign work in civic and religious organizations are as follows: Mrs. Aretha Davis, assisted by Mrs. Olga Ellington, schools of Henrico County; Matthew Robinson, County Wide League; Mrs. Ivory Wilder and Bernard Woodson, Parent-Teacher Association; James Dabney, Ministers' Conference; Miss Irene Stokes, Red Cross; Mrs. Mamie Brown, Junior League; Mrs. Z. B. Wood, Safety Patrol in the Schools; Miss Virginia Randolph, County Teachers Association.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 15, 1941

HOLD NEGRO HEALTH FETE TODAY, 1:30

The annual child physical and health day exercises for three Negro elementary schools in Newport News will be held today beginning at 1:30 p. m. at Huntington high school field with 930 five-point pupils participating.

Theme for the program will be "National Preparedness—Today and Tomorrow," and trophies will be awarded to schools and rooms having the greatest percentage of good health among students.

The Huntington high school band, under the direction of John J. Ballou, will open the program with a concert, after which Dr. Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of schools, will present the trophies.

John Marshall school will receive three major honors this year. It will be presented with a trophy as the school having the highest percentage of five-point children. Its figure for this record was 41 per cent. It will also receive an award as the school having the highest percentage of good health, as it holds a mark of 58 per cent. As a third honor, the Woman's Leisure Hour club will present a donation to the 5-Low grade of Marshall school as the room having the highest percentage of five-point children. This grade, of which Miss Verlena Sampson is teacher, compiled a record of 80 per cent. Dr. Saunders will accept the trophy on behalf of the room.

Following the presentations there will be a parade of all children in the health day program as they appear by schools. Marshall will head the procession, followed by the Booker T. Washington and Paul L. Dunbar schools. Five-point children will march in front of each group wearing blue bands on their left arms. Attendance is expected to approximate the total registration of 2,493.

Another feature of the program will be a fancy drill by the Huntington band. School grades 1-low and 1-high will join in a folk game, "Soldier Boy." Grades 2-low and 2-high will present another folk game entitled "Yankee Doodle," while 3-low and 3-high grades will participate in "Dixie."

Schools will then join in a red, white and blue mass flag drill to the strains of the "National Emblem March." Red flags will be borne by Dunbar; Marshall students will carry white, while Booker T. Washington will bear blue emblems.

Grades will then re-assemble and join in singing "God Bless America," in which the audience is asked to participate. The program will be directed by Charles E. Hoster, director of physical education and playgrounds.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 17, 1941

Negro Children Hold Health Day Exercises

Led by more than 900 five-point pupils wearing blue arm bands, students of three Newport News Negro primary and elementary schools paraded and performed folk dances marking annual child physical and health day exercises Thursday afternoon at Huntington high school field.

John Marshall school was the recipient of trophies awarded by Dr. Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of schools, as the institution having the highest percentage of five-point children and the highest percentage of good health. Also marching to music provided by the Huntington high school band, under the direction of John J. Ballou, were pupils of the Booker T. Washington and Paul L. Dunbar schools.

"National Preparedness—Today and Tomorrow," was the theme of the health day exercises. The program was directed by Charles E. Hoster, director of physical education and playgrounds.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 6, 1941

First Aides to the Stork

THE Chesterfield County Department of Health has just retired four Negro midwives, all over 70 years old, with due ceremony. One of these midwives had officiated at 106 births; all but five of these were white births, and at more than half of them there was no attending physician. Probably few urban Virginians are aware of the fact, but in 1940, 23 per cent of the children born in the State were delivered by midwives, without the aid of a physician. This is a considerable improvement over the records of former years, but one of the most compelling reasons for the establishment of health units in all Virginia counties is the opportunity a State-wide health program would provide for the careful supervision and training of midwives. There are now only 48 counties in which such units have been established, but in these the bureau of maternal and child welfare of the State Department of Health is able to carry on a well-directed campaign designed to meet the issues of life and death in those Virginia homes in which children must be born without the aid of a physician.

Long before the establishment of this bureau, DR. WALTER A. PLECKER, director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, with whom midwives are registered, had been carrying on an heroic campaign to get midwives to realize the danger of infection in childbirth. Because DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (father of the great JUSTICE HOLMES) in his classic essay on puerperal fever (childbed fever) warned his colleagues of the danger of infection in childbirth, he was ridiculed and scorned. DR. PLECKER found that the total death rate from puerperal septicaemia in the 1850's in Virginia was greater among white women attended by physicians than among Negro women attended by Negro midwives. The reason for this was that Negro midwives never conducted a physical examination of their patients, while physicians, then still contemptuous of the "germ theory," nearly always did. Hence midwives in Virginia are now strictly forbidden to conduct physical examinations of their patients, and in general the emphasis in their education is on what not to do, to take Nature thus has a better chance to her course, without a tragedy.

Although midwives in Virginia are supposed to be able to read and write, and to have the indorsement of two physicians, their educational range runs from complete illiteracy in some isolated quarters of the State, to high intelligence and a fair degree of education. Only by bringing all counties of the State into our public health program can we give the newborn Virginian the chance to live to which the soil of his State entitles him.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
November 22, 1941

From Other Papers

'Negro TB Work in Richmond'

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

In appointing Elizabeth Gaiters as the first Negro nurse in the City Health Department, that department has carried out a long-cherished desire of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, whose executives and directors feel that their faithful and efficient employee of 11 years' standing can be even more valuable to Richmond in her new capacity than she has been hitherto. Moreover, she will continue to be an integral part of the effort to control tuberculosis in Richmond, an effort which should prove much more effective under the new arrangement recently announced by the City Health Department than it has ever been. The Tuberculosis Association has acquired the services of Margaret Burrell Cooke, another competent Negro nurse, so that the department and the association now have two Negro nurses between them, as compared with only one before.

The assault on tuberculosis throughout the city among both whites and Negroes, should proceed much more effectively, under the new dispensation. Heretofore, five nurses have done tuberculosis work exclusively, whereas the new plan calls for from 15 to 18 nurses doing all types of health work, including that with tubercular patients. It is anticipated that the uncovering of active cases can be accomplished more adequately under this arrangement than has ever been possible in the past.

The Negro patients, both tubercular and otherwise, will necessarily be better looked after, with two Negro nurses. There remains the problem of getting a sufficient number of beds for consumptive Negroes in the Brook Hill Infirmary, a part of Pine Camp. With only 72 beds there today, the Negro population has less than half as many as it needs. Cases of active tuberculosis are having to wait for months, before admission, with the result that the chance of curing them is greatly reduced. The likelihood of spreading infection to both white and colored in the city also is increased. This is a matter which should have the earnest consideration of the City Council.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 16, 1941

Negro TB Work in Richmond

IN APPOINTING ELIZABETH GAITERS as the first Negro nurse in the City Health Department, that department has carried out a long-cherished desire of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, whose executives and directors feel that their faithful and efficient employee of 11 years' standing can be even more valuable to Richmond in her new capacity than she has been hitherto. Moreover, she will continue to be an integral part of the effort to control tuberculosis in Richmond, an effort which should prove much more effective under the new arrangement recently announced by the City Health Department than it has ever been. The Tuberculosis Association has acquired the services of MARGARET BURRELL COOKE, another competent Negro nurse, so that the department and the association now have two Negro nurses between them, as compared with only one before.

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The Negro patients, both tubercular and otherwise, will necessarily be better looked after, with two Negro nurses. There remains the problem of getting a sufficient number of beds for consumptive Negroes in the Brook Hill Infirmary, a part of Pine Camp. With only 72 beds there today, the Negro population has less than half as many as it needs. Cases of active tuberculosis are having to wait for months, before admission, with the result that the chance of curing them is greatly reduced. The likelihood of spreading infection to both white and colored in the city also is increased. This is a matter which should have the earnest consideration of the City Council.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 2, 1941

—Staff Photo.

RETIRED FROM SERVICE—Martha Henderson, 74-year-old Negro, was one of four midwives retired Tuesday in Chesterfield County, and given special certificates. Martha had been a midwife for 40 years, delivered 106 babies.

4 Veteran Midwives Retired By Chesterfield Health Board

By Rhea Talley

The old Negro midwife, who rules many an American household when the stork flaps his wings around the chimney, was honored Tuesday by the Chesterfield County Department of Health when four practitioners of the art were retired formally and received certificates of recognition. The four Negro women, all over 70 years, represent between 20 and 40 years apiece of assisting women in childbirth.

The four retired were Martha Henderson of Moseley's Junction, Lizzie Jeter and Eliza Elam of Richmond and Kandis Jones of Ettricks.

Like old Martha Henderson, 74, few of the older midwives can remember when they started their work. It was about 40 years ago, Martha says with a deliberate nod; Yes, about 40 years ago, because the youngest of her six children is 42 now and she was only 2 when her mother began.

"I was one of the first women in this section to get a midwife's permit," Martha says proudly. "I reckon I was the very first. That was a few years after I started. The way it happened, I tended the wife of the county registrar, and one day when I went by his house he handed me a permit, all made out."

Rules Stricter Now

Today such casualness would be impossible. The county board of health keeps a closer supervision all the time on midwives, and sees that they are all eligible. They are under the direct supervision of the county nurse, and the meeting Tuesday, at which the certificates were presented, was a regular session for instruction and comparison of notes

The saga of the Negro midwives is a story of primitive but competent work. Martha Henderson has officiated at the birth of 106 babies, all but five of them white. At more than half of those births, there was no attending physician; Martha was in sole charge of the sickroom.

"I never got a good night's sleep all the time I was practicing," says Martha. "I was scared to lay my head on the pillow, because I was afraid I'd be needed. It seems they always came for me when there was a storm. It used to be a horse and buggy. Then it got to be an automobile. They'd drive up in the dead of night and I'd have to get up and go. I gave it up, because I got too nervous; I just wasn't up to the work."

Now that she has turned in her permit, Martha lives in the same little unpainted frame house at Moseley's Junction, with vines over the porch, making a livelihood doing "day's work" and "week-end cleaning." She represents one of the few old American institutions that have persisted. Governmental boards of health inject science into midwifery more and more, teaching the women just what they may do by themselves and at what point they go over their heads and must demand a physician. Their work is cheap. Martha, for instance, used to get $10 a birth.

Regardless of color or previous condition of servitude, Negro women like Martha reign supreme in every household where they are the stork's only assistant. They order the white folks around and the white folks step. "I never had but one father to faint," Martha chuckles, "and he didn't faint really. He just said he thought he was going to faint, and I said, 'Well, go ahead and fall out.' He didn't."

22-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

$10,000 T. B. Fund Ready In Milwaukee

APR 5 - 1941

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A fund of $10,000 is soon expected to be available for use in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis among the colored population of this city, it was revealed this week as the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association met in convention here.

Speaking at the business session, Dr. Oscar Lotz, executive secretary of the WATA, reported that the association had decided to use a bequest of the late Ida Lane Smith, former resident of this city, who died last year, to finance an anti-tuberculosis program among the city's colored population.

Earlier during the discussions of the convention, Miss Leola Franklin, R.N., the only colored full time nurse in the state devoting her time to the work of the association, made a strong plea for better housing as a preventative of the dreaded disease.

Pointing out that the Negro death rate from tuberculosis in this city's 12,000 population is approximately 24 per 10,000. Miss Franklin stressed the need for better living surroundings for the Sixth Ward in whose one mile radius most of the colored population reside.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO DEATHS OF TUBERCULOSIS EXCEEDS WHITES'

SEP 8 1941

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7 [Special].—The tuberculosis death rate is five times greater among the Negro population of Milwaukee, which is centered in an area of one and one-half square miles, than it is among whites, a survey reveals.

Beginning in October, the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association and the health department of Milwaukee will inaugurate a three-year study of effect of the disease upon Negroes here which will be known as a "better health drive," and will first concentrate on school children.

SEP 8 1941

Ald. Fred P. Myers of the sixth ward, chiefly occupied by Negro residents, asked for the special study to determine housing and sociological effects.